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OUR LONDON LETTER

LUDICROUS INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LADY MEMBER HANGING ON TO A MEMBER'S COAT-TAILS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 7th.

AERIAL PAGEANT WONDERS.

I visited Hendon last Saturday to see the flying on the occasion of the Royal Air Force Pageant, and, indeed, one of the 100,000 spectators on the ground. Near the Royal box the Enclosure with its crowd of fashionably dressed ladies and their silk-hatted escorts reminded me of Royal Ascot. The King, as Chief of the R.A.F., was present, and Queen Alexandra, Troop Captain the Duke of York, the Duchess of York, several other British Royalties, the Crown Prince of Sweden and his two sons, the Infante Don Alfonso, high officers of the Army and the Navy, and Ministers of State galore—altogether a notable gathering.

The exhibition of flying by officers and men of the R.A.F. and a very wonderful and complicated programme of aerial manoeuvres seemed to me the best rejoinder that could possibly be made to the criticism of which we have heard a good deal lately to the effect that Great Britain is not a nation of France in the maintenance of our Air Force. The many foreign delegates at Hendon who have been touring the industrial centres in the country in connection with the international Air Congress just concluded in London watched the performance in the air spell-bound for a couple of hours. Among the visitors were Japanese and Chinese, who did not conceal their admiration.

There were, of course, exhibitions of aerial fighting similar to that which is usual in actual warfare. Perhaps the most spectacular event of the afternoon was the flying of five machines on their backs in line past the Royal Box, the tops of the planes having been painted scarlet so that the uninitiated could be quite certain that the pilots were travelling upside down. The R.A.F. as at present constituted may be small, but it is perfectly organised and disciplined, and represents the last word in efficiency.

LENGTH OF LIFE IN THE AIR

I have referred in passing to the International Air Congress, and, as regards this, one of the most interesting facts which has emerged as public information for the first time came out in the course of discussion in the medical section. After years of actual experience the air physicians are able to state quite positively that there is no evidence to show that the physical condition of pilots deteriorates more rapidly than is the case in other professions or occupations. It has long been an article of faith with writers and others that the average span of working life of an air-pilot who flies regularly under normal conditions is only five or six years. After that, it was said, he could not stand the strain on his nerves. The R.A.F. was not, therefore, a desirable career for a young man, as it offered him no future, and the same applied to commercial flying.

The testimony above referred to, made on authority, gives a flat and unqualified contradiction to the popular assumption. No doubt it will have an effect upon the prospects of aerial development, to further which for commercial purposes was the chief object of the recent Congress in London.

HOUSE OF COMMONS COMEDY.

Lady Astor, who represents Plymouth in the House of Commons, and is generally known among the Members as "Auntie," is a constant source of amusement. She is a short, plump, vivacious little woman, always quite sure that whatever she says and does must be right. The other day, a Friday, which is the one day in the week when private Members can introduce Bills before the House rises at four o'clock, Lady Astor wanted to get a second reading for her Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to persons under the age of 18, but there were several other Bills before it.

As the discussion lingered on about Credit for farmers and other matters, Lady Astor, who was watching the clock in a fever of suspense, could contain herself no longer. As each successive speaker got up she uttered a pained "Oh!" and raised her hands in despair. At length, at ten minutes to four, she was unable to contain herself any longer, and, rising from her place, she went and sat on a step of the gangway close to Sir Frederick Banbury, the senior M.P. for the City, who had several amendments on the paper against the liquor legislation. Lady Astor pleaded with him to let her say a few words, but it was all in vain, and at eight minutes to four he rose as soon as the Bill was called on for the second reading.

Then Members saw a sight never before witnessed in the Mother of Parliaments in its varied past: Lady Astor hung on to the venerable Baronet's frock coat, grabbing the tails of the garment, and, perched in an endeavour to keep him in his seat, she ignored her, and went on with her amendments, talking till the clock struck four, when the House rose for the day and the lady's chance was gone. The House enjoyed the comedy while it lasted; but if the opinion of the man in the street and of the woman at home, reading of the incident in the papers, count for anything it is to the effect that Lady Astor has put a slight upon her sex, who ought to behave in Parliament in a proper manner, and it is hoped that such a scene will not be repeated.

THE BETTING TAX INQUIRY.

It has come as a surprise to the public, including the betting fraternity, to learn that the estimated revenue from the taxation of betting (if the proposal ever materialises) will only be about £10,000,000 a year. Mr. W. J. Randall, Secretary of the Turf Guardian Society, who ought to know, is responsible for the statement in the course of evidence before the betting Committee. Since a betting tax was first mooted as a desirable source of revenue for the country it has been pretty generally assumed that something like £100,000,000 would be available. Of the figure he mentioned, Mr. Randall says three millions goes to the bookmakers and seven millions to the backers. From the former total, working expenses have to be deducted.

On the same line of inquiry another witness, Mr. Alfred Tylor, Hon. Secretary of the Racecourse Bookmakers' Association, gave some curious bits of information. Racecourse bookmakers only work 104 days in the year on an average, which draw from the Chairman the comment that it must be a profitable business. More surprising still was the statement that the average run of "bookies" do not make a net income of more than £400 in a year, as their expenses are enormous.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

As the investigations of the Betting Committee proceed it becomes more and more evident that the difficulties in the way of collecting a tax are well-nigh insuperable. Nobody has yet been able to tell the Committee how the takings of the ready-money bookmaker can be ascertained with any approach to certainty. The man who lodges in and out of public-houses has his agents in "barbers' shops, and in factories, and takes a lot of money in sixpences and shillings which it would pass the wit of man to check. It is said that in Glasgow there are "kerbstone bookies" who have a turnover of £250 daily, and even more, in working class districts. This money comes to them in small silver, and it is rare for them to get a stake of a pound at a time from a backer. These are the people it is the desire of taxation advocates to reach, and the racecourse bookmakers would like them exterminated; but how to deal with them is the problem. Racing men who know all about the Turf from A to Z are sceptical about registration and a licence, which is the reform that seems to find most favour at present.

THE LONDON SEASON.

Thanks to the characteristic thoughtfulness of the King, the London season is being carried through with a minimum of disturbance in spite of the death of the Princess Christian. In the time of Queen Victoria an event of this kind would have plunged the Court into sombre black for months and put a stop to entertaining or festivities on the part of everybody who professes to be in Society.

London is full of visitors at the present time, and it is almost impossible to obtain accommodation at the leading hotels. The cool, sunless Summer with chilly east winds from the beginning of May till the end of June with scarcely a break, has interfered with outdoor enjoyment to a large extent. The River has been deserted till this week, when warm weather has fortunately come to favour the Henley Regatta. But in spite of weather vagaries there is always plenty to do in London for the visitor with means. These lucky ones are to be met with everywhere, especially Americans who seem to be here in larger numbers than ever before. The international Horse Show brought people to London from all parts of Europe; and the past week saw crowds of foreigners in the West End who have been attending the International Air Congress.

London is truly the most cosmopolitan of cities, though the fact is apt to escape notice because of London's size. A couple of hundred thousand foreign visitors cannot, after all, make much difference in London's population of seven millions! Still, a saunter down Piccadilly, or along Oxford Street, or through the Mall, just now will enable you to hear snatches of conversation in nearly every language from China to Peru.

THE DOVE OF FLEET STREET.

The retirement of Sir John Marry Le Sage as Managing-Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* after 60 years continuous service with that paper is quite an event in Fleet Street. Sir John Le Sage—he was knighted for his services to Journalism—has spent all his working days in the Street of Adventure beginning as a young reporter on the *Telegraph* under the founder, Mr. J. M. Levy, grandfather of the present Lord Bunsford. Sixty years is a long period in daily journalism, which is not a profession that in this country usually makes for old age; in the case of Sir John Le Sage it is especially noteworthy because he has always lived for his paper, with no other enthusiasm except working for it. He never went into Society, nor was he to be seen at big functions, or at first-night or at public meetings. He liked best to stay by his own fireside or in his garden when he was not in his office; and the wonder is that he maintained his physical and mental alertness all these years in full perfection. As an editor he has always been genial and considerate towards his associates, without any airs, but just a plain, kindly man, with no illusions about anything or anybody, and liking at all times to be regarded as a working journalist and nothing else.

Looking back on the past 60 years Sir John Le Sage in an article in the *Daily Telegraph* says while there have been marvellous changes in the mechanism of newspaper production he cannot find much difference in the men, in their ability or their qualifications. "The modern young man," he says, "shows great energy and enterprise, but I don't think his ability is any greater than that of the men before him. The modern journalist, certainly, has many advantages over his predecessors. Sir John Le Sage tells how he went down to Tiverton to report an important speech by Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, and returned by train with the report which he wrote out on the journey back to London, and he was the only London reporter present. That was supposed to be wonderful enterprise in those days; yet even then nobody thought of using the telegraph for the transmission of news. It seems almost incredible.—H.B.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxfel, Fleurat, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company).—Adv. [101]

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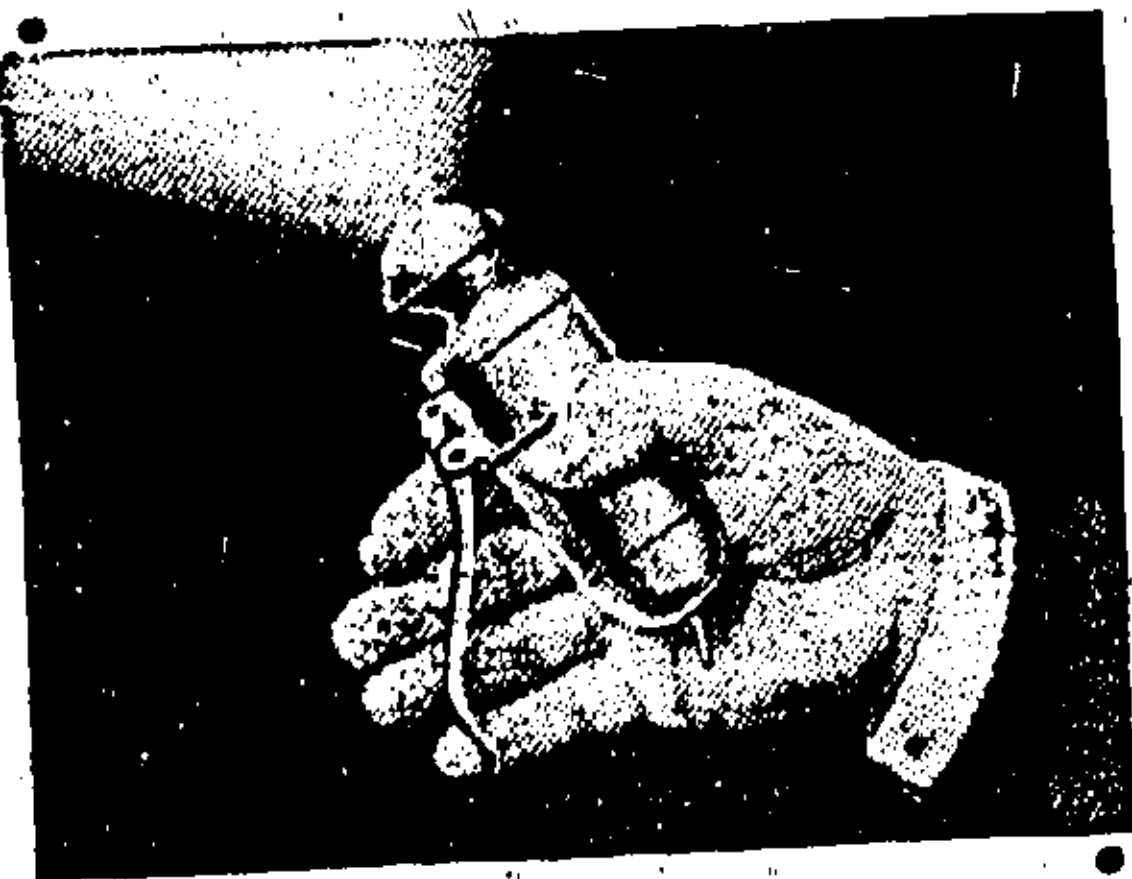
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THE ARMY AS A CAREER.

LONDON, July 12th.

At the half yearly inspection at Sandhurst the Earl of Cavan presented the Sword of Honour to Cadet G. E. Prior-Palmer, and the Army Council Sword to E. J. Newall, the latter being a new distinction awarded to the most efficient of the non-commissioned officers sent to Sandhurst for a twelve-months' course preparatory to the grant of commissions. The experiment has proved a great success.

The Earl of Cavan, addressing the cadets on the subject of the reluctance of parents to send their sons to train on account of army reductions, said the future careers of army officers were assured, as the "axing" of fighting troops had finished. The Army now offered as good a career as ever it did.

A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

LONDON, July 12th.

In continuation of the Oxford Expedition of 1921, the Merton College Arctic Expedition has left Newcastle for a voyage of discovery in the Far North to explore unexplored ground in the North East land beyond Spitzbergen. Mr. Binney is again Secretary, and Dr. Longstaff is a member of the party.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP OF CHELMSFORD AND ISLINGTON.

LONDON, July 14th.

The death is announced of the Bishop of Chelmsford and the Bishop of Islington.

END OF A CAUSE CELEBRE.

LONDON, July 16th.

The Duke of Leinster was bound over at the Old Bailey in recognisances of £200 to come up for judgment if called upon.

MEMORIAL TO AIR FORCES.

LONDON, July 16th.

The Prince of Wales unveiled the memorial on the Thames Embankment to officers and men of the Air Forces in the British Empire who fell in the war.

The memorial consists of a huge bronze eagle poised in flight, looking towards France, and with its claws imbedded in the globe. It is believed to be the largest gilded eagle in the world, and stands on the top of a pylon of Portland stone, fifty-five feet high, inscribed "I bore you on eagle's wings and brought you unto myself."

There was a large gathering of relatives and friends of the fallen, and men, past and present, of the Air Force, as well as the Duke of York, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Cavan, Earl Benty, and Air Chief Marshal Trenchard.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

LONDON, July 17th.

A Committee of representatives of Jersey and other States which was appointed to consider the request for an annual contribution to the Imperial Exchequer has decided to recommend that the States should offer £250,000 in five yearly payments.

GAMBLING ON A LARGE SCALE.

LONDON, July 17th.

Remarkable figures were given by the Controller of the Central Telegraph Office before the Betting Commission. Of 39,000,000 telegrams passing through London, 2,500,000, he said, related to horse racing, the figures for the whole country being 72,000,000 and 5,000,000, respectively.

Post Office rules forbade the staff from gambling, whether on or off duty.

The system of timing telegrams was so perfect that people were discouraged from indulging in illegal betting by telegraph.

Mr. Arthur Rawcott, for ten years Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, who retired in 1921, explained the system of taxation prevailing in India. When witness held the position of Secretary, betting was not taxed, one day's racing alone resulting in a sheer profit of a lakh of rupees, the club making an approximate profit of 1,900,000 annually on 23 days' racing.

During the war, the Club's profits were given to war charities. Various Clubs in India kept more charitable organisations going in India and in this country than any one else. The totalisator was a wonderful money-making machine, but if established in this country, he believed, it would have the effect of inducing people to bet who would otherwise not do so, that having been the effect in India.

THE "MORNING POST" SUED.

LONDON, July 18th.

The first of a remarkable series of allegations was made in the witness-box by Lord Alfred Douglas, who is suing the Morning Post for alleged libel for publishing a letter from the Editor of the Jewish Guardian, stating "It must no longer be a paying proposition to men like Croeland and Lord Alfred Douglas to invent vile insinuations against the Jews."

The defence pleads justification, and refers to articles in a weekly of which Lord Alfred Douglas is Editor, which suggested that a financial group of Jews had profited by the issue of a misleading report about the Battle of Jutland.

A piquant fact is that the Morning Post itself frequently airs anti-Jewish views, and the alleged libel was published in this connection.

Lord Alfred Douglas, cross-examined, admitted that he had referred in his weekly to Mr. Churchill as the Cabinet Minister who had drawn up a false Jutland report, thereby causing a temporary fall in stocks, and who had spent a week-end with Sir Ernest Cassell.

Mr. Churchill, giving evidence, characterised as an absolute lie from beginning to end the suggestion that Sir E. Cassell or anyone else gave him a farthing for anything whatever.

The late Sir E. Cassell's accountant gave evidence that there was no vestige of truth in the suggestion that Sir E. Cassell made anything out of the Jutland despatches.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and one farthing damages.

The Judge ordered each party to pay its own costs.

HOME FOOD PRODUCTION.

LONDON, July 18th.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Selborne raised the question of the bearing of home food production on national defence, and suggested referring the question to the Committees of Imperial Defence.

Lord Salisbury replied that the subject would come before the Imperial Conference in the autumn. The Government was devoting attention to the matter, and fully realised its vital importance. He pointed out, however, that for an ultimate solution of the food problem in war time, they must rely on the Mercantile Marine fleet, as they could not be wholly self-supporting.

Viscount Long suggested that an arrangement on the line of Great Britain's large purchases of wheat from Canada in recent years would largely contribute to a solution of the problem. The Dominions were more than ready to meet them half-way, and he believed that, apart from the question of tariffs, something could be done. He paid a tribute to the statesmen of the Dominions.

Lord Bledisloe stressed the fact that in the last resort they must largely depend upon their own resources, and not on supplies which, in the face of aircraft and submarines, had to cross the Atlantic. There was no reason why they should not make themselves much more self-supporting than they were at present.

THE PRINCE ON TOUR.

LONDON, July 18th.

The Prince of Wales, opening his tour of the Duchy of Cornwall estates in Somersetshire, visited Bath, where he inspected the Pensions Hospital, spoke at a reception, and lunched at the Guildhall.

Subsequently, he met a score of his tenants in the villages.

He is receiving everywhere a joyous greeting.

A WIRELESS INVENTION. REDUCED COST OF MESSAGES.

Wireless experts from the Admiralty and the Air Ministry are to be shown this week an invention designed to separate wireless messages from conflicting transmissions, and to cut out all "parasitic noises." M. Yves Marrec, the French inventor of the apparatus, claims that it will reduce the cost of wireless messages by as much as two-thirds.

M. Marrec has installed his demonstration set in an office in Holborn-viaduct. He uses a frame aerial, the office has five floors above it, and electric trains run underground near to the building. Notwithstanding these handicaps, he was able yesterday to isolate wireless messages from Long Island, New York, and various Continental stations, and to print them on the tape of an automatic telegraph instrument.

He secures this remarkable purification by using a series of low-frequency valves, and the result seems to be beyond criticism. Those present in the room during his experiments heard first the chaotic roar and clash of many transmitting stations, further confused by electrical influences in the space over which the waves were travelling, and then by the operation of a switch were given the clear audible note of Long Island.

Commercial use is already being made of the invention in France, and its further adoption is confidently expected by M. Marrec.—Times.

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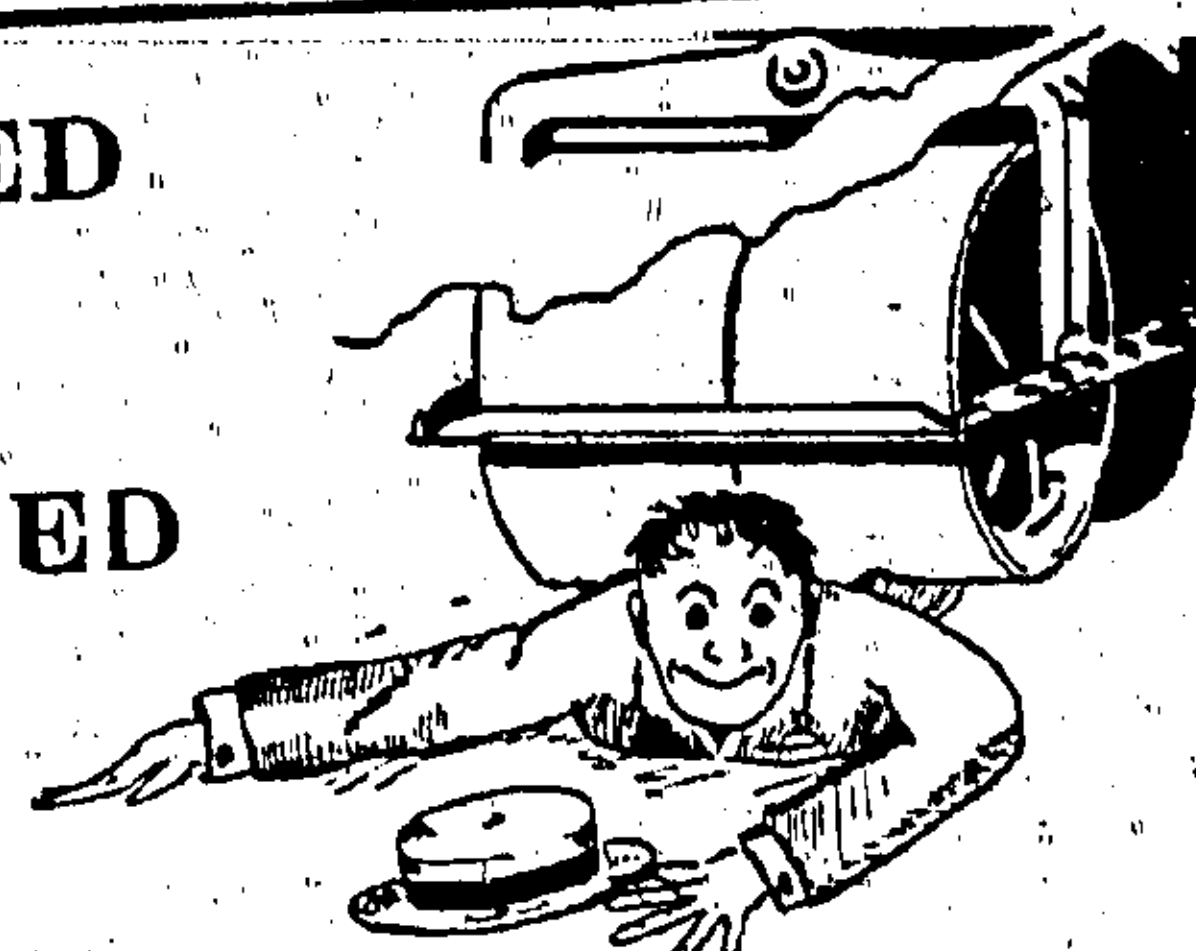
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CHINESE FINANCE. MEETINGS OF THE CONSORTIUM. A STATEMENT OF POLICY.

An meeting of the Council of the China Consortium was held in Paris recently, at which were present Sir Charles Addis, Mr. René Thion de la Chaume, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, and Mr. Kaji Yano, representing the British, French, American, and Japanese groups respectively.

A discussion ensued on the proposed consolidation of China's unsecured obligations, and instructions were issued to the group representatives at Peking to examine, in consultation with the four Ministers of their respective Governments, the existing floating debt of China, including all loans which are unsecured or of which the security seems likely to prove inadequate in the near future, with a view to formulating in due course a comprehensive scheme of debt consolidation.

The Council had next under consideration the general policy of the Consortium in China, a statement of which it was decided to publish in the form of a separate report. This statement is to the following effect:

1. The Council of the China Consortium, having under review recent telegrams from their representatives at Peking, as well as Press messages and comments bearing on the present economic and political situation in China, consider that a general statement of the policy of the Consortium may be at this time of interest to the public.

2. The policy of the Consortium, namely, the substitution of international co-operation for international competition in the economic and financial affairs of China, has been definitely affirmed and endorsed in a larger sense by China and the powers in the Treaty signed at Washington on February 6th, 1922.

3. The Treaty is in effect an undertaking by the Powers to respect the sovereign rights of China, to preserve her territorial integrity and to provide her with a free and unembarrassed opportunity to develop her economic resources and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

4. The Consortium is an appropriate instrument for giving effect to this policy. It is not designed as a permanent organisation, but rather as a temporary bridge by which China may be assisted to pass in comparative safety through the difficult period of transition from an unsettled to a settled state of government.

5. What has already been accomplished appears to justify the belief that the Consortium has been constructed on sound lines, and may reasonably be expected to fulfil the purpose for which it was designed with due regard to the natural susceptibilities of the Chinese on the one hand and the security of the foreign investor on the other.

A DISCLAIMER.

6. It is popularly supposed, and occasionally asserted, that the main object of the financial Groups composing the Consortium is to harvest undue profits reaped from loans forced upon China under the protection of their respective Governments. This is not the case. On the contrary, it has been by their consistently refraining from lending that their principal success has been achieved in encouraging the utilisation of native savings before recourse is had to foreign capital, and in arresting the profligate expenditure which was heading the country straight for bankruptcy. It is not too much to say that the Consortium has helped to stimulate and foster a sane and independent public opinion in China, and, by putting a stop to the menace of financial penetration arising from indiscriminate and unproductive foreign borrowings, is helping to conserve the integrity of the country.

7. Much still remains to be done, and until their work has been accomplished the several Groups of the Consortium are convinced that they would not be justified in having regard merely to their own convenience by resuming their freedom of independent action. They are reinforced in this conviction by the consideration that the Consortium appears to form the chief barrier between China and the policy of Spheres of Interest which prevailed during the last decade of the XIXth Century. It will be remembered that it was during that period, known as the "Battle of the Concessions," that definite claims to exercise preferential rights over specific geographical areas of China were advanced by different Powers. If these claims had been maintained the disintegration of China must have followed. Any backward step towards the resumption of a similar policy might well be expected to produce similar results.

8. The pressure upon modern nations to discover and develop outlets for their trade is increasing, and China presents to-day by far the largest undeveloped field for commercial expansion. If the restraint at present exercised by the co-operative action of the Consortium is removed, the resort to the pressure of individual agents in competition with each other would appear to be inevitable. From that it might be but a step to the intervention of foreign governments in order to protect the vested interests acquired by their nationals in different parts of China, and Spheres of Interest, with consequences disastrous to China, would once more be established.

BUILDING UP CHINA'S CREDIT.

9. It is more in the interests of China for the Powers to deal with her as a whole rather than separately, in co-operation rather than in competition with one another. It is the aim of the Consortium to assist China in the building up of her credit until some day like other nations she can borrow for her requirements on the strength of her national credit, without the necessity of recourse to specific security or supervision of expenditure. When that day comes it will be time enough to talk of disbanding the Consortium. Until then the Consortium

(Continued at foot of next column.)

REISS BROS. NEW COMPANY REGISTERED.

The following is taken from a Home Paper:

Messrs. Reiss Bros. (1923), Limited, Manchester, has been registered on June 28th as a private limited company, with an initial capital of £100,000, with the usual powers to increase it. The company is formed to acquire (1) all or part of the business carried on in England, China and elsewhere by Reiss Brothers, Ltd. (in liquidation), and (2) all or any of the shares and securities of Holyoak, Massey and Co., Ltd. (referred to as "the new China company"), registered in Hongkong and carrying on the business formerly carried on by the old company in China, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of "the new China company," etc.

The first directors are: H. J. Reiss, The Rise, Whitechurch, Pangbourne-on-Thames, cotton broker (director, Sociés Asiatiques, Lyons); A. E. J. Reiss, 140, Gloucester Road, S.W., cotton broker (director, Sociés Asiatiques, Lyons); J. A. Reiss, Shaw House, Tarpoley, Ches., cotton broker, and G. Eckhardt, Broome House, Didsbury, cotton broker. The registered office is at 28, Quay Street, Manchester. The director will have the advantage of the status of an Advisory Committee consisting of Messrs. F. P. Nathan, T. D. Barlow, and G. M. Skinner. The company has acquired the entire goodwill and marks of the old company, and in order to preserve continuity, has taken over certain current orders on the books, but otherwise it starts entirely free from all the obligations of the old company.

The business in China had already, with the full approval of the directors, the new English company, been reconstituted under the name of Holyoak, Massey and Company, Limited. The two companies are separate, but will work in close harmony, and the necessary reciprocal arrangements have been made.

must remain intact, and, with the approval and support of the Governments, continue to perform with patience the functions assigned to it.

10. It is the settled policy of the Consortium to refrain from interference in the internal political affairs of China. The present political upheaval in that country precludes the immediate hope of giving practical effect to any Consortium proposal for an administrative loan. Conditions, however, change so rapidly that the Groups must always stand prepared for action in anticipation of the time when China shall have again attained to such degree of political peace and security as to afford a reasonable prospect of a stable Government.

11. Industrial Loans, in which railway loans are included, are in a different category. Provided adequate security can be obtained, there seems to be no reason why the further development of railway communication in China, in itself a potent means of political unification, should wait upon the solution of her administrative problem.

12. It is recognised that an essential part of any scheme for the financial reorganisation of China is the consolidation of the floating debt, and a scheme for such consolidation is at present under consideration by the Group Representatives in Peking.

13. A certain portion of the Chinese public appears to be under the delusion that in some way or other the object of the Consortium is to obtain control of China's finances and railways. If such a delusion really exists, it can only be due to a mistaken reading of every public announcement which has been made on the part of the Groups.

14. It has repeatedly been stated that interference with the domestic politics of China has no part in the programme of the Consortium, that the reorganisation of China's finances must come from China herself, and that the role of the Consortium is limited to an endeavour to assist the Chinese Authorities, if requested to do so, in re-establishing economic and financial equilibrium.

15. It would be futile to ask the foreign investor, to whom the Consortium stands in the relation of quasi-trustee, to subscribe to a Chinese loan until he is satisfied that its proceeds will be properly expended and his capital duly returned to him at maturity. It is indisputable that this necessitates some measure of supervision, but no more control than the minimum actually required to provide the adequate degree of security without which it would be impossible to issue a foreign loan.

16. It is the policy of the Consortium to assist in building up the general credit of China on such secure foundations that all outside intervention may be gradually eliminated and the entire control of loan service and expenditure may finally pass into the hands of China herself.

17. There appears to be some misunderstanding in China with regard to the suggestion that the Land Tax might at some future date be utilised as a source of security for a supplementary administrative loan should the other revenues of the country prove insufficient for that purpose, or be already fully pledged. That the collection of Land Tax should be remodelled on the lines of that of the Maritime Customs, i.e., placed under foreign supervision, formed no part of the suggestion, and was not even discussed. Neither the application of foreign control to the collection of Land Tax, nor specific hypothecation of that security, came within the scope of the conclusions reached at the Consortium Conference at New York in October, 1920. The project of a loan secured on the Land Tax was not then, and is not now, under consideration by the Consortium.

C. S. ADDIS.
R. TH. DE LA CHAUME.
THOMAS W. LAMONT.
K. YANO.

CHINESE BRIGANDS AND TRADE. BANEFUL EFFECTS.

A Special Correspondent who recently returned to England from Shanghai arranges *The Times* with an account which throws a flood of light on the extent of the disorder that prevails in the most important commercial areas of the Republic. British trade there is being seriously affected by brigands and illegal taxation. He instances that on the upper part of the Yangtze, the great highway to Szechuan's market, where so many of Shanghai's imports go, trade is being constantly, unscrupulously, and mercilessly penalised by illegal taxation. It takes two forms—"protection" or "escort" fees and "voluntary contributions."

The former are levied on junks loaded with foreign cargo whether duty paid or not; the latter on foreign-owned vessels alone. Recently "escort" fees exacted from a single convoy of junks amounted to £15,000. Junks, whether escorted or not, are held up by bandits, and not infrequently the escort demands a further fee with which to buy the brigands off. I have personal knowledge of a case in which a body of brigands cleared £4,000 in this way and then robbed the junks to the tune of £15,000, or over £3,000. Wanchien, a few miles below Chungking, on the left bank of the river, is the centre of "voluntary contributions." A vessel is assessed at so much, and if she refuses to pay the military authorities forbid any boat to put out to her from the shore, thus rendering it impossible for the vessel to get fuel. As few vessels carry sufficient fuel to get from Ichang to Chungking there is usually no alternative but to pay the money demanded. Treaties and agreements which stipulate exactly how much foreign goods should pay in duty are disregarded with impunity.

DANGERS OF TRAVEL.

Another consequence of the prevailing disorder is the danger attending travel in the interior and the insecurity of property. Foreigners travelling in the interior in connection with the sale of cigarettes, kerosene or sugar run increasingly great risks. The sub-stations themselves are exposed to the constant danger of being looted. I have before me an incomplete list of towns in the interior looted during 1922. They total sixty-two, and are in various parts of Honan, Anhui, Chihli, Kiangsi, Manchuria, and Kwangtung. In addition to these a very large number were looted in Kwangsi. The effects of disorder are also felt very acutely by firms interested in the import of machinery.

In another way Chinese who have failed or do not wish to take up their contracts, have in consequence absconded. They are said to have gone beyond Ningpo, to "Ningpo-more-far," Ningpo being the name of a small Treaty port close to Shanghai. The refuge of "Ningpo-more-far" is much more often used to-day than formerly, partly because there has come into existence a class of dealer whose word is certainly not as good as his bond—themselves a sign of the times—partly because the arm of the law in China stretches nothing like as far as it used to stretch. Once a man has gone to "Ningpo-more-far" he is for all practical purposes beyond the reach of the law. The foreign importer is obliged to cut his loss, though each time he does so, of course, he broadens and makes easier the road of escape for other dishonest dealers.

DISREGARD FOR FOREIGN PRESTIGE.

As a result of all these factors there is growing up an increasing disregard for foreign prestige, and that at a time when Young China is more than ever anxious to recover for the country what are termed its sovereign rights, the consequence being that questions other than purely commercial ones in which business men are vitally interested have reached a deadlock. The status of the ex-empire concessions at Hankow is one of them; the extension of the foreign settlement at Shanghai is another; the future of Wei-hai-wei to judge from recent cables—has now to be added to these. We badly need a trade-mark law in China, but what hope is there of getting one?

What needs emphasis is the fact that, as between the three chief competitors in the China market, the circumstances are most prejudicial to Great Britain. In the first place, Britain has sunk more capital in China than Japan or America. In the second, if disorder affects British and American trade equally, our market in China is more important to us than America's is to her; while, on the other hand, disturbed conditions in China block the outlet much more in our case than in Japan's. Japan's proximity to the country enables her to take much shorter views and to adapt her activities to requirements and opportunities much more readily than we can; while her control of Manchuria gives her a region on which she can rely far more than we can on any part of China proper. It is British business men who are most interested in the questions which have reached a deadlock.

S.S. "SEISTAN" RETURNS.
STRANDING CAUSED BY
UNUSUAL TIDE.

The s.s. *Seistan*, which recently ran ashore in the Hainan Straits, returned to Hongkong on Friday afternoon. During the last typhoon the vessel made for Hainan Bay to seek shelter. The weather cleared and the ship continued her voyage down the Straits when one of those extraordinary tides which haunt navigators on the China coast, during typhoon weather, carried her about twelve miles out of her course, and she grounded on a sandbank. She was able to get off after a short while without much difficulty, and proceeded to Hoihow. From there she steamed to Hongkong. The damage was very slight.

CORRESPONDENCE. A MATTER OF INTER- PRETATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In making the remark to-day that "it is hardly necessary to remind English readers that to-day is the anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war against Germany in 1914," you surely have omitted to add, "but other British-ers should take note."

A NORTHERN CHIEF.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1923.

[To soothe the tender susceptibilities of "A Northern Chief" we would suggest that he interprets the expression "English readers" as "readers of English." The language, we believe, is pre-empted by the few things which may still be referred to as "English," without giving offence to the most sensitive.—Ed., D.P.]

THE CONFISCATION OF THE SUNNING RAILWAY. WHO IS TO BLAME?

Failing to get from the owners of the Sunning Railway, a loan which the Canton Government desired to meet its military expenses, it ordered the confiscation of the railway. A statement signed by five shareholders of the railway states:—

"Since the military headquarters camped on the river, over £40,000 has been lent by the Company as well as coal for military uses. Special reserve cars were used at half rates for transportation of soldiers. Besides this, extra receipts amounting to over \$300,000 were taken away. The Canton Government, not satisfied with this, suddenly ordered a further loan of \$300,000 for military expenses, and in consequence of the Company failing to hand over this amount in two weeks, the Government decided to assume control of the railway. Is there any reason in this? The demands are beyond the ability of the Company. The Company has recently fallen into debts which have heaped up like mountains and can hardly maintain the present situation. How then can it find such a big sum of money?"

A VICE-MINISTER'S RESIGNATION.

It is learned from authoritative sources that Mr. Wu Hsiang-feng, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Reconstruction in Canton, has tendered his resignation, but Dr. Sun has not been pleased to accept it. We are informed that the cause of his tendering his resignation is that blame has been unjustly attached to him in connection with the confiscation of the Sunning Railway. The order for confiscation was actually issued by Tam Yiu-hoi, the former Minister of Reconstruction, on the eve of his departure for Hunan, his native province. Naturally, since the order was served after the departure of Tam, the officials and shareholders of the railway company attributed the responsibility of the order to Mr. Wu, as he was Acting Minister during the absence of Tam, and pending the arrival of the new minister. Being aware that confiscation of the railroad would create trouble for Mr. Wu, he resigned immediately he learned of the intention of the authorities. That was about two weeks ago. Dr. Sun refused to accept his resignation, but Mr. Wu has insisted that he be relieved of his post as he does not wish to be associated with any action of the Government that would create friction between the people and the government, particularly in the case of the Sunning Railway, he being a native of that district.

HONGKONG TRADE. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The fortnightly report issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce says:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—There has been a fair enquiry, chiefly for Fancy Goods, but the volume of business which has resulted is disappointing. Manchester prices, especially for staples, have declined. Clearances have fallen off. Local values are practically unchanged.

Cotton Yarn.—The capture of Wuchow City by Sun Yat Sen's troops has created a better feeling and a fair number of bales was put through at previous rates. In sympathy with the decline in the price of American Cotton, buying has ceased and quotations are purely nominal.

Quotations are—No. 16 \$115/121. No. 12 1/2 \$172/202. No. 16 \$115/207. No. 20s \$182/206. Arrival 4,250 bales. Shipments nil. Sales 3,000 bales. Unsold stock 11,000 bales. Bargains 7,000 bales.

Woolens.—There is a considerable amount of enquiries, and some lines of suitings have been booked.

Raw Cottons.—There is no business to report and quotations are unchanged.

Metals.—The market has been active chiefly for spot cargo at prices which in many cases show a loss to the importer. Local prices are much below replacing cost as it is difficult to negotiate for future delivery.

Flour Market Report.—Stock estimated at 350,000 sacks. Market steady.

Quotations:—American Patent \$2.00 per sack; American Straight \$2.00 per sack; American Cut off \$2.00 per sack; Shanghai Flour \$3.15 per sack; Australia No. 1 \$3.00 per sack.

Sundries: Window Glass.—Few minor sales. Market quiet.

Sugar.—Java Rough White. Market dull.

Salt-petre, No. 1.—Slight improvement since last report.

SPORT

THE HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.
PRESENTATION OF THE LEAGUE SHIELD

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB'S NEW RECORD.

A new record was established on Saturday afternoon at Sookunpo Valley when the Indian Recreation Club succeeded, after a hard struggle, in winning by a very close margin an American tennis tournament played against a team representing "The Rest" of the Tennis League. Last year, as winners of both the "A" and "B" Divisions of the League, they played a similar match, but on that occasion they were defeated by 50 games to 40. This year they reversed the decision and won by the odd game (50 games to 40). Their victory on Saturday was mainly due to O. and H. D. Rumjahn (cousins) who played together and won all their three matches by 25 games to 8. These two young players figured prominently in the Open Championship Doubles this year and looked likely winners. But during the latter stages of the tournament, unfortunately, H. D. Rumjahn fell sick and the couple were compelled to withdraw. In the Open Singles, O. Rumjahn worked his way through to the Championship round, only to be defeated by that invincible holder of the trophy (Ng Sze Kwong). These two players on Saturday experienced no difficulty in disposing of Capt. E. R. S. Dods and A. B. Raworth without losing a game. They found Ng Sze Kwong partnered by M. W. Lo and Lieut.-Com. R. E. Worthington and H. Hancock harder to beat, but they emerged victorious in each case by seven games to four.

If this young Indian combination continues to improve, our present Open Doubles Champions (Ng Sze Kwong and Wei Wing Lok) will have to look to their laurels next year.

Taking the exhibition games all round on Saturday afternoon, the standard of play was not high and one was not greatly impressed by the play of "The Rest." Both Hancock and Worthington were inclined to be erratic as they could do to hold their own, and Dods and Raworth did not come up to expectations.

On the progress of the games the Indians at the end of the second stage of the tournament led by four games (33 games to 31). In the final stage it looked as if "The Rest" would obtain the lead. Hancock and Worthington, playing against O. and H. D. Rumjahn, opened well and took the first two games. After that they went to pieces and the Indians took the next five, and eventually won 7-4. Dods and Raworth and the Chinese players both won their matches 6-5 and 8-3 respectively. So that in this stage "The Rest" made some headway, and reduced the lead by three games, which still left the Indians with the advantage of the game and that one gave them the victory.

The following are the detailed results: O. and H. D. Rumjahn beat Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo, 7-4; beat A. B. Raworth and Capt. E. R. S. Dods, 11-0; beat Lieut.-Com. R. E. Worthington and H. Hancock, 7-4.

A. H. and S. A. Bumjahn lost to Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo, 4-7; lost to Lieut.-Com. R. E. Worthington and H. Hancock, 5-6; lost to A. B. Raworth and Capt. E. R. S. Dods, 5-6.

S. D. and S. H. Ismail lost to Lieut.-Com. R. E. Worthington and H. Hancock, 2-9; beat A. B. Raworth and Capt. E. R. S. Dods, 6-8; lost to Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo, 3-8.

The summarised results were—

I.R.C. The Rest	
1st stage	23 8
2nd stage	14 18
3rd stage	11 22
Total	50 48

The umpires for the tournament were: Messrs. Hugh Niblett, R. E. Lindell and S. A. Ismail.

Amongst the large number of Europeans, Indians and Chinese who witnessed the games were: Mr. J. R. Wood, (Vice-President of the Lawn Tennis Association), Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, R.C., C.B.E., Commodore H. E. Grace and Mrs. Grace, Mr. C. Thorne, Mr. U. Rumjahn, Mr. J. C. Fletcher (Secretary of the Association), and many others.

During the afternoon the guests and friends of the Indian Recreation Club were entertained to tea under awnings tastefully decorated with streamers and bunting. The Band of the Bombay Grenadiers discoursed pleasant music during the afternoon.

At the conclusion of the tournament the prizes took place at which several speeches were made.

Mr. J. C. Fletcher, Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association, congratulated upon Mr. J. R. Wood, Vice-President of the Association, to address the gathering.

Mr. Wood said he was sure all would agree with him that they were very fortunate in carrying out the engagement with such slight interruptions, as there had been from the weather with the typhoon approaching the Colony. The only regret which he and others felt during the afternoon was at the absence of Dr. Forsyth, President of the League, who should be asked to give away the Shield, of which he was the donor. Dr. Forsyth had done a great deal for the League. Referring to the good work performed by Mr. Fletcher, as Secretary of the League, Mr. Wood said that, preceding those behind the valuable services rendered by the Secretary during the season. On behalf of all present Mr. Wood thanked the Indian Recreation Club for the generous and hospitable way in which they attended to the visitors. He was sure all members of the Tennis League would join him in congratulating the Club, heartily, upon having won the Shield for the second time

in succession. In both seasons the Club had had unbroken records, suffering no defeat, and this year they had established a record by beating "The Rest" team in the exhibition matches. Their win was well-deserved. The Club's success was all the more gratifying by reason of the fact that it was accomplished at a time when the tennis form was very good. Tennis players in Hongkong had done something which followers of other branches of sports had not been able to do; they had won the Interport laurels with fair consistency. In fact they had never been beaten by Shanghai.

Mr. Wood went on to say that the Tennis League was one of the few institutions in Hongkong which placed people of all nationalities on the same level. This year there had been a new addition in the membership in the Netherlands Tennis Club, and he hoped shortly the Police Recreation and the Japanese clubs would qualify for membership by obtaining three grass tennis courts. Mr. Wood concluded by inviting Mrs. Grace to present the prizes and congratulating Commodore Grace and Paynter-Lt.-Comdr. Worthington on winning the Hong Doubles in the Hongkong Cricket Club's tournament. (Applause.)

Mrs. Grace, amidst much applause presented the League Shield ("A" Division) together with the medals won by the Indian Recreation Club.

After the League Shield had been presented, Mr. U. Rumjahn addressed the gathering. He said that owing to a slight indisposition the President of the Club, Mr. J. H. N. Mody, the pleasant duties of welcoming their many friends devolved upon him as Chairman of the Committee. On behalf of the Indian Recreation Club, he thanked these present for honouring the Club with their presence.

He took the opportunity of welcoming the Commodore and Mrs. Grace to the Club. They were all aware that the Commodore was very keen on sports. Only a few days ago Commodore Grace and his partner Paynter-Lt.-Comdr. Worthington won the Hongkong Cricket Club Hong Doubles Tennis Tournament and he congratulated them on their success. (Hear, hear.)

As Mr. Wood had remarked, it was a pity that Dr. Forsyth, the President of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association was away on holiday. The encouragement Dr. Forsyth had given to sports in the Colony was well known.

Mr. Rumjahn thanked Mr. Wood for his kind and complimentary remarks concerning the Indian Recreation Club. In cricket the Club were bracketed third in last season's first League and secured first position in the Junior League. In tennis they had again won the Championship of the "A" Division of the League. The Championship of the "B" Division of the League had not been decided.

Giving a few words of advice to young players of the Colony Mr. Rumjahn pointed out that the great value of sports was not in the degree of success achieved but, rather in occasional defeat and mainly in the *esprit de corps* encouraged on the sports grounds. "Learn to take a defeat sportingly," he said.

In games take no mean advantage over your opponents, but play the game as it should be played. Co-operate with your fellow members and take the advice of your Captain or leader.

Mr. Rumjahn concluded by thanking everybody concerned for their help in making the function such a success. (Applause.)

Mrs. Grace then presented the Club prizes as under—

Singles Handicap.—(Challenge Cup) won by S. A. Rumjahn; runner-up, O. Rumjahn.

Singles Handicap.—1st prize, A. L. Rumjahn; runner-up, O. Ismail.

Doubles Handicap.—1st prize, S. A. Rumjahn and S. O. Bux; runners-up, S. A. Hussain and G. Mohammed.

CRICKET.

2nd XI. Hongkong Cricket League Shield and Medals.—E. Moosden (captain), H. D. Bumjahn, F. M. el Arouli, A. Kitchell, J. Akker, Y. A. Wahab, I. Hassan, D. Bumjahn, A. K. Mian and O. Rumjahn.

1st XI. Best Average in Club Batting.—Won by S. H. Ismail; runner-up, A. H. Madar.

1st XI. Best Average in Club Bowling.—Won by A. el Arouli; runner-up, S. H. Ismail.

2nd XI. Best Average in Club Batting.—Won by H. D. Bumjahn; runner-up, D. Rumjahn.

2nd XI. Best Average in Club Bowling.—Won by H. D. Bumjahn; runner-up, F. M. el Arouli.

For performing the "bat trick" in a 2nd League match, F. M. el Arouli was awarded a special prize.

During the proceedings Mrs. Grace was presented with a bouquet of flowers in a silver holder, the presentation being made by a pretty little Indian girl.

GOLF.

CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The Championship of the Happy Valley Course, which was played yesterday (Sunday) under very adverse weather conditions, resulted in a win for Mr. H. B. Buckland.

SPORT

LAWN BOWLS.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

THE LEAGUE LEADERS DEFEATED.

After a lapse of three weeks the Lawn Bowls Clubs were able to renew their league programme on Saturday. For the past three week-ends typhoon weather has interfered with the games but Saturday afternoon remained fine, despite the approaching typhoon.

The most notable feature of Saturday's games was the defeat of the leaders of the League, (Kowloon Docks R.C.) by the runners-up (Taikoo No. 2) at Taikoo. The Kowloon Docks men still retain the lead by two points, but Taikoo No. 2 have two matches in hand, and therefore a slight advantage. Another notable victory was that of the Kowloon Cricket Club over the Kowloon B.G. Club (last year's league champions), though the Cricket Club is still at the bottom of the league, whilst the Bowling Green Club are fourth in league position. Taikoo No. 1 are playing well just now and their victory over the Police on Saturday gives them an advantage of four points over the Bowling Green Club, their next nearest rivals in the league. The Civil Service notched a couple of badly needed points at the expense of the Craighower Club whom they defeated on the Craighower ground.

Scores:—

TAIKOO NO. 2 v. KOWLOON DOCKS R.C.
Played at Taikoo, the Kowloon Docks Recreation Club were defeated by 11 points. Scores:—

TAIKOO NO. 2	KOWLOON DOCKS R.C.
McLeod	McKelvie
Holland	Duncan
D. Morrison	Hedley
Drummond (S.)	Lapsley (S.)
Laing	Atkinson
O'Brien	Brown
G. Morrison	Pancheson
MacLachlan (S.)	Gow (S.)
Dinner	Gourlay
Amery	Keith
Sloan	Johnston
Wallace (S.)	Gray (S.)
Total 60	Total 49

POLICE R.C. v. TAIKOO NO. 1.
Taikoo No. 1 defeated the Police at Happy Valley by 30 points. Scores:—

POLICE R.C.	TAIKOO NO. 1
Knight	Macintosh
Reid	Grimshaw
Grimmett	Woir
Robertson (S.)	Wotherspoon (S.)
Taylor	Grimes
D. Clark	Muirhead
Young	Young
J. Clark (S.)	Ferguson
Grant	Shaw
Nicoll	Lillicroft
Mair	J. Russell
Gerrard (S.)	Hamilton
Total 49	Total 109

CRAIGHOWER C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE C.C.
Craighower were defeated on their own ground by the Civil Service C.C. The scores were as under:—

CRAIGHOWER	CIVIL SERVICE C.C.
Green	Massey
Souza	Smith
Macfarlane	Murphy
Bradbury (S.)	Hill (S.)
Rodrigues	Hall
Lammert	Deacon
Omar	Taylor
Bass (S.)	Pathyjohns
Alvis	Flegg
Greensitt	Alderman
Forbes	F. Allen
Greener (S.)	A. B. Allan (S.)
Total 61	Total 68

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB v. KOWLOON C.C.
Played on the Kowloon Bowling Green ground, the visitors winning by 14 points. Scores:—

KOWLOON B.G.	KOWLOON C.C.
W. Macfarlane	Overy
Hamilton	Nicholls
Gray	Hyde
Harvey (S.)	McMurtrie (S.)
Kynoch	Chatterton
Whibley	Dance
Crawford (S.)	Gibson
Hall	Stevens (S.)
Barr	Abraham
Chapman	Davis
Farrell	Tecchi
Edwards (S.)	File (S.)
Total 49	Total 63

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

	W.	L.	PTS.
Kowloon Dock R.C.	11	9	2
Taikoo No. 2	9	8	10
Taikoo No. 1	11	7	4
K.B.G.C.	10	5	10
Police R.C.	10	5	10
Craighower C.C.	11	3	8
Civil Service C.C.	11	3	8
Kowloon C.C.	11	2	9

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	FOR.	AST.	UP.	DOWN.
Kowloon Dock R.C.	605	552	143	—
Taikoo No. 2	532	454	123	—
Taikoo No. 1	717	598	121	—
K.B.G.C.	502	561	31	—
Police R.C.	578	601	—	23
Craighower C.C.	625	669	—	24
Civil Service C.C.	551	777	—	130
Kowloon C.C.	563	593	—	—

NON-LEAGUE PLAYERS' COMPETITION.

KOWLOON B.G. v. ROYAL HONGKONG Y.C.
Played at Kowloon, the Home side winning by nine points. Scores:—

KOWLOON B.G.	ROYAL HONGKONG Y.C.
W. Smith	E. W. Carpenter
D. McNall	D. Blair
J. Brown	Harris
W. McKay (S.)	Dr. Shellishear (S.)

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

TYPHOON.

Though the latest typhoon was considered on Saturday to have passed Hongkong on a northward course, there was sufficient sea in the harbour yesterday to cause the suspension of the Star Ferry service.

The No. 1 typhoon signal after being up for nearly 40 hours was replaced at 11.25 yesterday morning by the No. 3 signal (the black ball) indicating that a gale was expected from the west (N.W. to S.W.). The position of the typhoon given yesterday morning was within thirty miles of Lat. 23 N., Long. 116 E. and the typhoon was described as severe.

The red flags at the Ferry wharves (indicating that the ferries might stop running at any moment) were hoisted shortly after one o'clock, and the service was suspended about three o'clock. The sea was washing against the wharf on the Kowloon side with such force that it made landing or embarkation perilous, to say nothing of the possibility of damage to ferry and wharf by unavoidable bumping.

The wind rose considerably during yesterday. It was felt at Kowloon, more than in the City of Victoria, and for the third time within a month or six weeks, the piling around the Peninsula Hotel site was brought down. The rainfall was very heavy at times, especially in the evening.

It may be added that the warning issued by the Manila Observatory on Saturday besides giving information of this typhoon mentioned that another is developing south of Guam.

WATER POLO.

SIGNIFICANT EARLY IN THE SEASON MATCHES.

The water polo season is now well started, and a good deal of interest is being evinced in the work of the various teams. Some good matches were seen at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday night, and the work of some of the junior teams was particularly interesting to watch.

U.A.C. v. R.A.M.C.
The U.A.C. as was only to be anticipated, secured a fairly comfortable victory over the R.A.M.C., but the latter put up a better fight than the result, — 9 goals to 0, — would seem to indicate. Their defensive work was good, but their shooting lacked force and direction. A typical instance occurred when Staff-Sergeant Baigent had the ball with an open goal before him, but failed through shooting too high. The defect is one that can soon be put to rights, though, and it is very probable that before the end of the season they will have shown quite a number of teams the way home. Leonard (3), Mason (2) and Razard were responsible for U.A.C. goals. Captain Walker put up a good fight between the posts, and Staff-Sergeant Baigent shaped well as leader of the forward line.

Teams:—
U.A.C.—Razard (capt.), Garrod (goal), Percin, Leonard, Botelho, Mason and Logan.

R.A.M.C.—Staff-Sergeant (capt.), Capt. Walker (goal), Capt. Tomlinson, Miles, Miles, Child, Percy, and Piggott.
K.B.G.F.A. v. R.G.A.
This match resulted in a win for the soldiers by 4 goals to 2. The Kowloon Boys' School Former Pupils Association team were nothing like so heavy as their opponents, and the handicap was too great. They also lacked combination and their shooting was faulty. The most significant thing about the match was the improvement shown by Gunner McDade on his last season's showing, in the position of centre-forward. He scored all four goals for the R.G.A., while Jack and Rasmussen netted the K.B.S.'s two goals.

R.G.A.—McDade (capt.), Sergt. Kyte (goal), Hitchings, Lelliott, Wood, Reddick, and Kowles.

K.B.S.F.A.—Jack (capt.), B. Rasmussen, Angus (goal), Gerrard, Hyde, Railton, and Duncan.

BASEBALL.

JAPANESE SECURE EASY VICTORY OVER CLUB LUSITANO.

The Japanese baseball team secured a very comfortable victory over the Club Lusitano team at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon. For their victory they have to thank the excellence of their own pitching and fielding, and the wildness which the Portuguese players showed in their throwing early in the game. In the first inning the Japanese scored three runs. In the second the Portuguese settled down to their work and held them down, and only one run was scored. The third inning was very even; the Portuguese pitching improved and the Japanese scored nothing. The Portuguese lost ground in the fourth when the Japanese scored three more, but held their opponents again in the fifth when there was no score. The Japanese scored two in the sixth inning, but were unable to register at all in the last three innings. The Portuguese found themselves up against a big proposition in the Japanese pitching, and managed one run only—in the seventh, the result being: Japanese, 9 runs; Club Lusitano, 1 run.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.
The big in the third round of the Open Championship of the Colony are as follows: The Hon. Secretaries of the Clubs are asked to note that the closing date for this round is August 20th:—

Gow v. Macintosh, Muir v. Wallace, Pathyjohns v. Barr, Edwards v. Gray, G. Morrison v. Macfarlane, Laing v. Wotherspoon, Stevens v. Atkinson, Smith v. J. Russell, Grimmett v. Hall, Gibson v. W. Russell, Bradbury, Greener v. Lapsley, Hill v. Bunn, Oswick v. Ogg, Omar v. McKay, Glendinning v. Ferguson and Gray v. Blake.



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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES WINDING UP.

No. 1 of 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1911-1921.

RE THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 20th day of JULY, 1923 the Court has directed a Meeting to be convened of the Unsecured Creditors of the Hongkong Branch of the above named Banque Industrielle de Chine for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) the Scheme of Arrangement formulated under the Regulation Transactionnel under French Law proposed to be made between the said Banque and various classes of its Creditors. The said Meeting will be held at the Court House, Hongkong, on Wednesday the 14th day of December, 1923, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon at which time and place all the said Unsecured Creditors of the Hongkong Branch of the said Banque are requested to attend. Such Unsecured Creditors may attend the Meeting and vote thereat whether in person or by Proxy, provided that all Proxies are deposited with the Provisional Liquidator at his Office situate at the Courts of Justice, Victoria, Hongkong not later than 12 o'clock Noon on Saturday the 8th December, 1923. A Copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement, together with a Summary thereof and a Proper Stamped Form of Proxy can be obtained from the Undersigned.

By the said Order the Court has appointed the Provisional Liquidator of the said Banque to be Chairman of the Meeting and has directed the Chairman to report the result thereof to the Court.

Dated the 6th day of August, 1923.
DEACON, HARTSON & SHERTON,
1, Des Vaux Road,
Victoria, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Company.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

I HAVE TO-DAY resumed Charge of the Company's Interests in South China.
G. F. HASLAM,
Divisional Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1923. [1116]

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE ON WEDNESDAY, 28th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application to the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th July, to Wednesday, 8th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1099]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LEE, & Co., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 11th July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. HODGENS,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1923. [1129]

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Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd Aug. 1923. [1197]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATEAU ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL.

BECAUSE OF THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the American Consulate-General WILL BE CLOSED, except for the transaction of the most urgent business, until TUESDAY, the 7th AUGUST.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of uniformity with the combination of Names of the other vessels owned by us under the name of CHIU ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, of No. 205, Wing Lok Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, for permission to change the name of Steam launch "CHINA" of Hongkong, Official No. 153059, Gross Tonnage 20.30, Register Tonnage 11.24 hitherto owned by us to the name of "CHIU ON" and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by us.

Any objections to the proposed Change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping or Harbour Master at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this Advertisement.

Dated Hongkong this 1st day of Aug. 1923.
LAU SHU TONG } Managing
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[1185]

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BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT.—At Hongkong, on August 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. ELLIOTT, a son, Shaughai and Manila papers please copy. [1140]

ROBERTS.—At Shanghai, on July 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. ROBERTS, a son. [1140]

MARRIAGES.

COOPER.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on August 3rd, by the Rev. Canon Moyse, JOHN SISON, Sr. GEORGE, youngest son of the late late CHAS. ED. COOPER, of N.Z., to NOLA MACDONALD, youngest daughter of the late PETER GRANT, of Edinburgh. [1139]

KATZ-SHUPENT.—At Shanghai, on July 20th, WILLIAM KATZ to NADIA SHUPENT. [1139]

DEATHS.

CARD.—At Hongkong, on July 27th, 1923, ELLA AUGUSTA CARD, aged 35, daughter of Mrs. E. A. CARD, of New Milton, Hants, England. [1141]

CARLSON.—At Shanghai, on July 31st, Capt. WILLIAM A. CARLSON, aged 80 years. [1139]

CARTER.—At Vancouver, B.C., on July 26th, ROBERT JAMES CARTER, in his 60th year, the beloved husband of M. E. CARTER (Shanghai). [1139]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1923.

THE COLONY'S PETITION.

The latest cable that has come out from London regarding the Petition from this Colony to the House of Commons for amendments to the Constitution of Hongkong "with the object of securing to the inhabitants the rights of self-government in purely internal local affairs," as Reuters summarises it, will be read with amazement—not, however, unmingled with amusement; for who can fail to be amused by the reverence for Red Tape which this cabled information reveals? We mentioned recently in explanation of the belated presentation of the Petition, that when it was sent Home some seventeen months ago it was returned as not being in accordance with the orders of the

House in two respects, viz (1) that it had been sent in a printed rather than in a written form, and (2) that the hundreds of signatures were written on several sheets of paper without the Petition or a précis of it being written or printed at the top of each sheet. The Petition, which occupied nearly six foolscap folio pages of print, was accordingly written out, and the sheets of signatures were pasted together so as to form one continuous sheet, nearly seventy feet in length, and it was duly presented to the House by Colonel JOHN WARD, M.P., about a month ago in this form, which, it was supposed, fulfilled all requirements. Now comes the news that the report of the Committee on Public Petitions shows that the Petition, to which many hundreds of residents had attached their signatures, is found to have received but 83 signatures, the others being not counted, "in accordance with an order of the House of Commons that only those signatures to which addresses are affixed are to be counted." We do not know what value these addresses would have for members of the House of Commons. One might reasonably suppose that it was quite sufficient to know that the signatories were residents of the Colony of Hongkong. Nor do we know, who, in a place like Hongkong, would think of affixing an address to his signature on a petition, unless specially requested to do so, and when the appeal was made for signatures no one appears to have known that the full address was essential. Maybe, someone who first signed the list at the Hongkong Club, gave the Club as an address, and others, whose signatures followed, wrote "ditto" or a couple of commas under the address to represent that word, and these presumably have been counted as signatures in due and proper form, while the rest, who omitted to indicate an address, are disregarded as not being in accordance with the orders of the House? It may be mentioned that when a copy of these orders was sent out to Hongkong, it was hardly possible to make a fresh appeal for signatures, and the Hon. Secretary of the Constitutional Reform Association, when attaching the sheets of signatures to one another, duly certified each sheet as correct and signed it, and the signatures of the members of the Committee were attached to the concluding folio. In a covering letter to Colonel WARD the secretary mentioned that foreign residents in the Far East, being comparatively few in number, the address "Hongkong" was considered a sufficient address in such a document, since any question arising in regard to any particular name might easily be settled by a reference to the Far Eastern Directory (which, we may say, is in the Library of the House of Commons and in the Colonial Office). Indeed, any name on the Petition could be easily verified by the Hongkong Government, if necessary. When the Petition was returned to the Colony no objection was taken in the letter of the Clerk to the Petitions Committee to the absence of addresses. That the Public Petitions Committee should now, because of that omission, count the signatures as 83 instead of 1,500 odd, the number actually affixed to the Petition, is, of course, irrelevant to the question of principle involved in the prayer of the Petition, though one would very much like to know how the Committee can justify setting up a new objection to the Petition over sixteen months after their Clerk has stated certain definite objections as being, apparently, the only objections. Every signatory knew what he was signing. The text of the Petition had appeared in the local newspapers, and for the Public Petitions Committee to reject all but 83 out of a total of 1,500 or 1,600 signatures of people who, by signing, declared themselves to be residents of the Colony of Hongkong, is a proceeding which must seem incomprehensible to everybody in the Colony. However, the fact that a Petition has been received from Hongkong is recorded on the journals of the House and we may be sure that the members of the House of Commons in giving consideration to the arguments in the Petition will be made acquainted with the fact that it was signed not by 83 but by over 1,500 residents of the Colony and that due weight will be given to that important fact.

Eight more Crown lots in Stubbs Road are being put up to auction.

The name of Mr. C. H. Burton has been added to the Dental Register of the Colony.

Official notification is given that the Chinese Seamen's Union Bank, Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

A notice of interest to unsecured creditors of the Hongkong branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine appears in our advertisement column to-day.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. F. R. T. Adams to be a member of the Authorised Architects Committee during the absence on leave of Mr. A. C. Little.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 31st amounted to 93,578 tons and the sales during the period to 84,044 tons.

It is announced in the Government Gazette that, in pursuance of directions given by His Majesty the King, Mr. F. E. L. Potter has been appointed one of His Majesty's Counsel for Hongkong.

A Chinese was admitted into hospital on Friday, suffering from two bullet wounds in the right leg. He described himself as a fisherman and told the police at Taipo Station that he had been shot by two Chinese near the border. The police subsequently detained two men in connection with the affair.

The death occurred at Shanghai last week of Captain William A. Carlson, who was for upwards of 50 years in the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs. He retired about six years ago. For the past three months Captain Carlson had been an inmate of Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium. Deceased, who was a native of Sweden, had a daughter and two grandchildren residing in China.

A Chinese third-class passenger on the S.S. "Ching On" was killed by a strange accident on Friday night. It appears that at 10.30 o'clock the steamer collided with a junk at Whangmoon Creek, and a piece of timber on the junk protruded through a porthole on the lower deck and struck the passenger square on the chin. The force of the impact was so great that the man's neck was broken and death was instantaneous.

The changes on the Legislative Council were reported a week ago as officially notified in the current issue of the Government Gazette, viz that Mr. H. W. Bird, has been appointed by H.E. the Governor, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be a member of the Legislative Council, in place of Mr. A. G. Stephen, resigned; and that Mr. A. R. Lowe has been appointed to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. Bird.

At the Union Church on Sunday morning the Rev. J. J. Kirk Macdonald mentioned that some of his friends had gained the impression from the wording of Command Orders that the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, was taking up his residence at the Manor and would conduct the services during his (Mr. Macdonald's) vacation in Japan. As a matter of fact, the Rev. G. R. Lindsay was at present in England and all that the notice in Command Orders ought to have conveyed was that the Rev. W. T. Lindsay, a minister of the Wesleyan connection, was taking over his duties as Chaplain to the Forces to those of the Church of England persuasion. Mr. Lindsay's address was wrongly given as "The Manor." He was sorry that Command Orders had made the blunder; the newspapers had repeated it and would not correct it until Command Orders corrected it. "So far as we are concerned, no request to do so has reached us—Ed." Mr. Macdonald added that various Wesleyan ministers now staying at Cheung Chau had kindly undertaken to conduct the services at Union Church during his absence and to respond to any other calls that might be made upon the minister.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S DEATH.

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER OF SYMPATHY.

Among the many messages of condolence received on Saturday by the American Consul-General was the following from His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong:

Government House,
Hongkong,
4th August, 1923.

My dear Consul-General,

I have instructed my aide-de-camp to call upon you officially this morning to express the great regret with which I have received the news of the death of President Harding.

On behalf of the British community here I desire to express our sympathy with the American people in their great loss.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) R. E. STUBBS,
Governor.

The following officials called at the Consulate

RUHR AND REPARATIONS: BELGIUM'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE.

TRIBUTES TO LATE U.S. PRESIDENT. MR. COOLIDGE'S ACCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REPARATIONS POSITION.

BELGIUM'S REPLY TO THE BRITISH NOTE.

LONDON, August 4th.
The French and Belgian Governments have issued the text of their replies to Great Britain.

LATER.
The Belgian reply to the British Note, the issue of which cancels the desire previously expressed by the Brussels Government that publication should be delayed, says that, with regard to passive resistance and the German ordinance on the matter, they must be withdrawn, but Belgium will not refuse to discuss reparations even if the residents of the Ruhr area continue to manifest their disapproval of the occupation, provided the latter is not the result of orders from Berlin.

Following the cessation of passive resistance, Belgium is willing to grant an amnesty to certain offenders in their Ruhr area, except saboteurs and their like.

Belgium is willing to discuss with France the gradual modification of the occupation and its limitation to the measures indicated to Germany in January. The reply believes it would be unjust to the Allies to throw on them the costs of reparation due by Germany, who is devoting enormous sums to strengthening industrial development, and who would soon be enabled to compete victoriously with the Allies and prepare for military revenge.

Belgium does not object to the reparations. Commissioners being assisted by experts, subject to their being no breach of the Treaty of Versailles, but would like to understand the British reference to "Impartial Experts."

NEW FRANCO-BELGIAN MOVE.

LONDON, August 4th.
A new Franco-Belgian move is foreshadowed. According to Paris advices, the French Government has been authorised to listen to proposals from the British industrialists and to study the possibility of a new regime, with the object of re-establishing productive activity in the Ruhr basin.

It adds that since the inter-Allied solutions have been deferred and Berlin obstruction remains, it is to be expected that the problem must henceforth be discussed by all interests.

JAPAN'S GUARDED STATEMENT.

TOKYO, August 4th.
Considering that a formal reply to the British Note would be inappropriate at the present juncture, the Japanese Government have instructed Baron Hayaashi to orally express the hope that in view of the important bearing of the reparations and Ruhr questions not only on the stabilization of Europe, but also on the peace of the world, an amicable settlement will be reached regarding those differences which are at present apparent between the British proposal and the Franco-Belgian desires. It urges that the Powers immediately concerned should use, to the utmost, the most conciliatory endeavours to reach an agreement.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICANS SUPPORT BRITISH VIEW.

WASHINGTON, August 3rd.
Government officials are paying close attention to the statements by Mr. Baldwin and Lord Curzon, but complete silence as to these is maintained. However, there is little doubt that officials share Lord Curzon's apprehension as to what the winter holds in store for the Germans. It is believed that in the event of a famine in Germany, American public opinion will demand the undertaking of relief measures.

BUSSELS, August 3rd.
The *Eliti Dage* says the Belgian Government does not fear the publication of its reply to the British memorandum, but does not desire this until the possibility of further negotiations has disappeared.

NEW YORK, August 3rd.
Commenting on Mr. Baldwin's statement, the *World* says the British Government has taken a position on the surest ground it has occupied since the beginning of the long reparations controversy. Its declaration with regard to irretrievable ruin is indisputable.

The *Tribune* states that the British position tends more and more to define separation from the Allied policy.

The *New York Times* says Britain's offer was not so much rejected by France as temporarily ignored. Britain's next approach to the Allies may be more successful.

BERLIN, August 2nd.
The British Government declarations come as a cold douche of disappointment, as it was expected it would announce the termination of the Entente, and British support for Germany. It is feared that further long, wearisome inter-allied negotiations may now be held, during which Germany's position will steadily worsen, which the Berlin Press alleges is Mr. Poincaré's objective. It is considered that until it is definitely known what Britain's next step is going to be, Germany can only continue to struggle.

PRESIDENT'S DEATH EVOKES WORLD-WIDE REGRET.

SAN FRANCISCO'S TRIBUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3rd.
The train bearing Mr. Harding's remains left to-night for Washington, where it is expected to arrive on Tuesday.

The coffin was escorted to the station by soldiers and sailors playing the funeral march, also by notable personages, including Mr. Harry M. Dougherty (Attorney-General) and Mr. Herbert C. Hoover (Secretary of Commerce) through the bare-headed and weeping crowds lining the route.

A simple service had previously been held, at the conclusion of which every body filed out, leaving Mrs. Harding a few minutes alone with the dead.

SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

LONDON, August 4th.
The memorial service to the late President Harding at Westminster Abbey, will probably be held on the day of the funeral.

BELGIAN COURT IN MOURNING.
BRUSSELS, August 4th.
The Court has gone into mourning for one week for Mr. Harding.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHOCK TO BRITISH PUBLIC.

LONDON, August 3rd.
The British public was shocked to learn of Mr. Harding's death, as it was generally believed he had emerged from the danger zone and was on the high road to full recovery. Outward expressions of regret were immediately manifested in the halting of the British and American flags over the city and west end business houses.

Their Majesties telegraphed to Mr. Harding their personal sympathy, and added that the whole British people would join with those of the sister nation in mourning the death of their President at the culminating point of his distinguished career. While the papers do not class him as a great President, like some of his predecessors, they pay tribute to him as a dependable, honest and upright man, with not a single personal enemy. They trace to his wise influence the settlement of the two outstanding issues of his Presidency, namely the Pacific armaments question and the funding of the British debt to America.

At Cores the remainder of the British-American Yachting Cup races have been postponed to August 8th, on account of Mr. Harding's death. World-wide condolences and tributes to his character are pouring in Australia's respect for the late President.

For example, a Melbourne message says the suddenness of his death has greatly shocked Australia. Feeling references to the late President were made in the Federal Parliament, which promptly adopted a motion of respect. Both Houses adopted a motion of respect. Mr. Pearce, the Home Minister, in a speech on Tuesday referred to Mr. Harding as a man of the Lincoln type, of marked simplicity and earnestness, who devoted himself to the cause of humanity.

IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, August 3rd.
The death of Mr. Harding has greatly shocked the Canadian people, whose guest he was so recently. Expressions of sympathy with the American people have been given to the Press by the Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, and Sir Henry Drayton, representing the Government and the Opposition.

OTTAWA, August 3rd.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, in a statement to the Press, says genuine sorrow will be expressed all over Canada at the death of Mr. Harding, who was "a very good neighbour." The Prime Minister has telegraphed condolences to Mrs. Harding and the people of the United States on behalf of the Government and people of Canada.

NATIONAL MOURNING.

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.
Mr. Hughes has ordered all Government departments and bureaux to be closed for the remainder of the day as a token of mourning, following the precedent of Mr. Hay, who was Secretary of State when President McKinley was assassinated. The stock and mercantile exchanges all over the country and many private banking houses have also closed.

No details as to the funeral will be obtainable until Mrs. Harding's wishes are learned, but if precedent be followed Mr. Harding's body will be taken to the White House and placed in the centre of the historic East Room, where the bodies of Lincoln and McKinley lay. Afterwards it will be conveyed to the Capitol to lie in state like the martyred Presidents.

AT GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, August 3rd.
The news of Mr. Harding's death has evoked universal regret especially in view of the presence of the United States practice squadron. Flags were half-masted on the warships and government buildings generally. The remaining functions in connection with the stay of the Americans have been cancelled.

CONDOLENCES OF EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, August 3rd.
Ex-President Wilson has sent his condolences to Mrs. Harding today. When the sad news reached Mr. Wilson's residence last night, Mrs. Wilson refused to waken him, owing to the condition of his health.

FRENCH SYMPATHY.

PARIS, August 2nd.
M. Millerand has telegraphed to Mr. Coolidge, speaking of Mr. Harding's cordial sympathy for France. M. Poincaré in a telegram to Mr. Hughes declared that a great figure had disappeared, and a generous, enlightened friend, whom the French had learned to love and respect. The French Press unanimously deplores the President's death, and declares that it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the event.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUTE.

THE HAGUE, August 3rd.
At the opening of the sitting of the Court of International Justice, the president, Doctor Enderby, sympathetically referred to the death of Mr. Harding, which he said was a loss to the whole world. He also mentioned Mr. Harding's sympathetic interest in the Court. The Court rose in five minutes as a sign of respect.

MRS. HARDING.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3rd.
Mrs. Harding is bearing up well, but had the services of a nurse all night long.

A PRE-EMPTION.

MARION, August 3rd.
Mr. George Harding, the late President's brother, said that before starting on his Alaskan trip the President arranged his personal affairs, as if he feared he would never return. He made a new will, sold his newspaper and farm, and rearranged his investments.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

MANILA, August 3rd.
Immediately the news of the death of President Harding was received, the American Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution expressing to Mrs. Harding and the Secretary for War the condolences of all Americans in the Philippine Islands.

All the flags were half-masted, and Governor-General Wood requested all Government offices and business offices to remain closed tomorrow as a token of sorrow and respect.

Governor-General Wood called Mrs. Harding and the Secretary for War his own and the community's deep sense of their great loss.

He stated that the death of the President is a grave national calamity, and brings with it a feeling of the deep sorrow of every American. It deprives the nation in this critical period of the world's affairs of that leadership which has shown itself to have been devoted to peace and a better understanding among the nations, and to Governor-General Wood personally it brings a sense of personal loss and sorrow.

THE NEWS IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, August 3rd.
All circles were greatly shocked at two o'clock this afternoon by the announcement of the death of President Harding after the most encouraging bulletin indicating progress received earlier.

The evening papers publish lengthy obituary notices.

The news was immediately communicated by the Embassy to Ambassador Woods, who is at present at Nikko, and is expected to return to the capital this evening.

Official information of the sad occurrence has not yet been received.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

PLYMOUTH, VERMONT, August 3rd.
Mr. Coolidge is departing for Washington immediately.

LONDON, August 3rd.
Even Mr. Calvin Coolidge's name was unfamiliar to the great mass of Britons until his automatic succession to Mr. Harding was announced. The new President is fifty-one and a lawyer. He was President of the Senate in 1914-1915, and Governor of Massachusetts in 1919-1920, when he sprang into prominence by his new, firm methods of handling the strike of the Boston City police and dismissing the malcontents, calling out the militia, and enrolling special constables. He combines the possession of strong oratorical powers with astonishing tactfulness, and is a practical idealist, and can be summed up as a strong, silent man of remarkable cannyness, which justifies his political associates' description of him as "cool and calm." In appearance, he is very tall and lean, hatchet faced and reddish haired.

RETURNS, VERMONT, August 3rd.

Before embarking on a special train for Washington, Mr. Coolidge visited his mother's grave on the outskirts of Plymouth.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. COOLIDGE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 4th.
President Coolidge has arrived and taken up quarters at an hotel. He conferred with Mr. Hughes (Secretary of State) and Mr. Curtis (Chief Republican Whip). It is not likely that he will announce important administration orders until after the funeral of Mr. Harding.

MR. COOLIDGE'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

LATER.
Mr. Coolidge's first official act was to sign a proclamation making Friday, the day of Mr. Harding's funeral, a day of national mourning.

The proclamation declares that the nation has lost a wise and enlightened statesman, and the American people a true friend and counsellor, whose public life inspired all with the desire to promote the best interests of the United States and the welfare of all its citizens.

The proclamation adds that his private life was marked by gentleness and brotherly sympathy, while by the charm of his personality he made friends of all who came into contact with him.

Mr. Hughes (Secretary of State) by the direction of the President, announces the closing of all government departments on each afternoon from Tuesday to Friday.

NO INTERRUPTION TO FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Coolidge expressed a desire that the present personnel of the Administration would continue in office indefinitely. He sees no reason for the interruption of any negotiations the delegates appointed by Mr. Harding may be carrying on with foreign governments.

AMERICAN CONFIDENCE IN NEW PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, August 4th.
The prevailing comment on Mr. Coolidge's accession to the Presidency is one of complete confidence that he will fulfil the position with the highest credit. Commentators dwell on his integrity, industry and excellent intellectual equipment, combined with his careful and sound judgments and his courage to enforce decisions.

The anti-administration organ, the *Evening World*, says that he will have American sympathy and support, irrespective of Party ties.

IRISH REBELS.

FURTHER CAPTURES EFFECTED.

LONDON, August 4th.
The Irish Free State forces have effected several important captures of irregulars in West Ireland during the past few days, including the leaders of Rebel columns who have been harassing the National forces for over a year.

GERMAN DRINK SMUGGLERS.

VESSEL SUNK BY NORWEGIAN TORPEDO BOAT.

CHRISTIANIA, August 4th.
A Norwegian torpedo-boat torpedoed and sank a German drink smuggler in Christiania Fjord. Two of the German crew escaped but one was arrested.

AMERICAN SQUADRON LEAVES GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, August 4th.
The American squadron has departed for Hampton Roads.

BURMESE STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

RANGOON, August 4th.
The strikers on the Yangon oil fields (mentioned in a cable message dated July 25th) returned to work today.

OBITUARY.

SIR EDWARD HUTTON.

LONDON, August 4th.
The death is announced of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Hutton.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., was Colonel Commandant of the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Hon. Colonel 4th Light Horse (New South Wales Northern River Lancers) and 8th Light Horse (New South Wales Mounted Rifles); served in the Zulul War, 1879; Boer War with Mounted Infantry 1881; in the Egyptian War 1882 and fought in the battle of Tel-el-Kelbi in which his horse was killed. He was mentioned in despatches, receiving the medal and star. In command of the Mounted Infantry in the Nile Expedition, 1894-95; raised and commanded the Mounted Infantry at Aldershot, 1898-99; A.D.C. to the Sovereign, 1899-1901; and from then on to 1910 held important military appointments in Ireland and the Dominions; commanded the mounted troops; other than cavalry, on the flank of Lord Roberts' advance, and subsequently an independent column in the Eastern Transvaal, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal and five clasps. From 1901 to 1904 he was in command and organised the Military Forces of Australia. He published several pamphlets on military and other matters. Deceased was in his seventy-fifth year.

MR. CHARLES MUSGRAVE.

LONDON, August 4th.
The death is announced of Mr. Charles Edwin Musgrave, F.I.C.S.
[Charles Edwin Musgrave, F.I.C.S., was Secretary to the London Chamber of Commerce, which service he entered in 1882, prior to which he was Sub-Editor of *The Citizen*. In 1903 he was Secretary to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire and of British Imperial Council of Commerce since its formation in 1911. He was a member of the London Labour Conciliation and Arbitration Board. His publications include (joint) *Handbook, The Factory and Workshops Act 1901 and The London Chamber of Commerce, from 1881 to 1904*. Deceased was in his sixty-second year.]

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

QUESTION OF A SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE TO LONDON.

According to the *Daily Express* correspondent at Moscow, the British representative called at the Soviet Foreign Office and presented a communication two hours before M. Rakovsky (Soviet Representative to London) was due to start for London in order to assume his new duties.

As the outcome of the British communication Rakovsky's departure has been postponed.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

AMERICAN MISSION OF INVESTIGATION.

MOSCOW, August 4th.
United States Senator King (Utah) and Senator Ladd (North Dakota) with Fr. Froar (member of the House of Representatives) and Professor Johnson, have arrived in order to thoroughly investigate the situation in Russia.

FATE OF THE "FERRARA" SUNK NEAR RONDO.

BATavia, August 4th.
It is reported from Koetradja that the *Ferrara*, mentioned in a cable message dated August 2nd, has burnt out and sunk near Rondo. The crew have all been safely landed at Subang.

WORLD FLIGHT.

PRELIMINARY TEST FLIGHT TO SWEDEN.

The aviators Captain MacMillan and Captain Malins are carrying out a thousand miles test flight to Sweden as a preliminary to their flight round the world. They accomplished a record flight from Croydon to Copenhagen through heavy storms and gales. The time occupied was seven and a quarter hours.

COMMUNISM IN FINLAND.

TWENTY-TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ARRESTED.

HELSINKI, August 4th.
One hundred and twenty-seven communists have been arrested. They include twenty-two out of twenty-eight Communist members of Parliament.

EARLIER CABLES.

HELSINKI, August 3rd.
One hundred and eight Communists have been arrested for participating in revolutionary activities in Finland. The Government has ordered the arrest of all members of the Communist party, also the editors of the Communist newspapers, the publication of which has been suspended. The arrested men will be charged with high treason. It is stated that the Government have proofs that the Finnish Communists received instructions and considerable money from the Russian Communist party.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

RIKA, August 3rd.
A message from Moscow states that the Third International has appointed Messrs. Heller, Katagama, and Harden to represent Russia, Japan and Canada respectively, and investigate labour conditions in the East.

ANOTHER ROYAL BETROTHAL.

LONDON, August 3rd.
A marriage has been arranged between Prince Paul of Serbia and Princess Olga, the eldest daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece.

A LITTLE WAR IN BOKHARA.

RIKA, August 3rd.
A message from Moscow states that the Red forces have captured the town of Sam, in Bokhara, after a twelve-hour battle.

HOME CRICKET.

THREE BATSMEN COMPLETE 2,000 RUNS.

LONDON, August 3rd.
Glamorgan beat Gloucestershire by 232 runs at Swansea.
At the Oval the West Indies beat Surrey by ten wickets. Surrey in the first innings compiled only 87, Francis taking 5 for 51 and Browne 4 for 41, and in the second innings scored 336, Jardine compiling 104. Francis took 5 for 45. The West Indies in their first innings scored 305, Challenger knocking out 155, not out, and in the second innings scored 121 for 0, Challenger contributing 86, not out.

Somerset at Taunton defeated Sussex by six wickets. For Somerset, McBryde in the second innings scored 116, not out.
At Liverpool, Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by nine wickets. The Lancastrian, Makepeace, in the first innings compiled 200, not out. The first three batsmen to complete two thousand runs this season are Hendren, Mead and Blake, in the order mentioned.

At Haregate, Worcestershire was beaten by Yorkshire by an innings and 87 runs. Worcester in their first innings only compiled 42. Macaulay took 5 for 11. In the second innings Worcester scored 163, Macaulay taking 5 for 58. Yorkshire scored 242 for 2 and declared.
Essex at Bournemouth beat Hampshire by four wickets. For Essex, Russell in the second innings scored 97.

TENNIS.

A WIN FOR MRS. MALLOEY.

SEABRIGHT, NEW JERSEY, Aug. 3rd.
Mrs. Malloy beat Miss McKane, 6-4, 6-3.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONGKONG CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

SIGNATURES NOT DEFECTIVE.

LONDON, August 3rd.
The report on public petitions shows that the petition for amendments to the Constitution of Hongkong for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants the rights of self-government in purely internal local affairs received 83 signatures.

It is added that further signatures were not counted, in accordance with an order of the House of Commons that only those signatures to which addresses are affixed are to be counted.

THE SINGAPORE SCHEME.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER'S COMMENT.

PARIS, August 4th.
Discussing the Singapore scheme, the *Temps* declares that the base is intended for protection against Japan; but not Australia or the commercial interests in China which it was desired to protect, but rather the interests west of Singapore.

The present aspect of Asia gives Great Britain good cause to be anxious, and she needs to erect a barrier between the two halves of the continent which is in a ferment.

The *Temps* adds that Great Britain, in order to send a fleet to Singapore, must be mistress of the Mediterranean, which does not simplify the problem of Tangier and the future of the island of Rhodes.

DARING DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

DAYLIGHT RAID ON POST OFFICE.

CALCUTTA, August 3rd.
Four armed dacoits this afternoon raided the branch post office in central Calcutta and shot dead the Indian postmaster, who refused to hand over the money. They escaped through a side door, and they went. One was seized by a Indian passerby and arrested, but the others escaped. It is believed that they did not secure any booty.

THE SOVIET AND THE EAST.

PECULIAR VIEW ON SINGAPORE BASE.

RIKA, August 4th.
A message from Moscow states that Karakhan, a member of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissariat, who has left for China on a special mission, has stated that the Pacific would in the future become the centre of international politics, and that after the fortifying of Singapore the British will be the masters of Asia.

WIRELESS BROADCASTING IN JAPAN.

A GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

According to the Japanese Press regulations are being drafted for the use and control of broadcasting in this country, with a view to their being made public in autumn and also to the institution of a broadcasting society in the early part of next year. The new laws claim to have learned that the whole country will be divided up into several sections with Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, and Sapporo as the centres of each section and each centre with a radius of approximately three hundred miles. Each section of the country will, it is understood, be placed in charge of a wireless service organization, to which the subscribers in that section will pay a fixed fee for their receiving sets, and which will control the sale of instruments. The Government is expected to assist in the institution of the service with a subsidy.

A CORRESPONDENT AT YUNNANFU.

A correspondent, at Yunnanfu, writing to us with reference to the capture by brigands of Mr. D'Arcy Wetherby, a British mining engineer, at Likiang, north-west of Yunnan province, mentions that General Perotti had left for Peking, intending to travel via Likiang and the Tibetan border. General Perotti is accompanied by Dr. Thompson of Yunnanfu. They will probably have the job of negotiating with the brigands, our correspondent says. It is of interest to mention that Mr. Roy Anderson (who negotiated with the Shantung brigands for the release of their foreign captives) arrived in Yunnan province recently, accompanied by two American mining engineers.

BAROGRAPHS

(SELF RECORDING BAROMETERS).

By PASTORELLI & RAPKIN,
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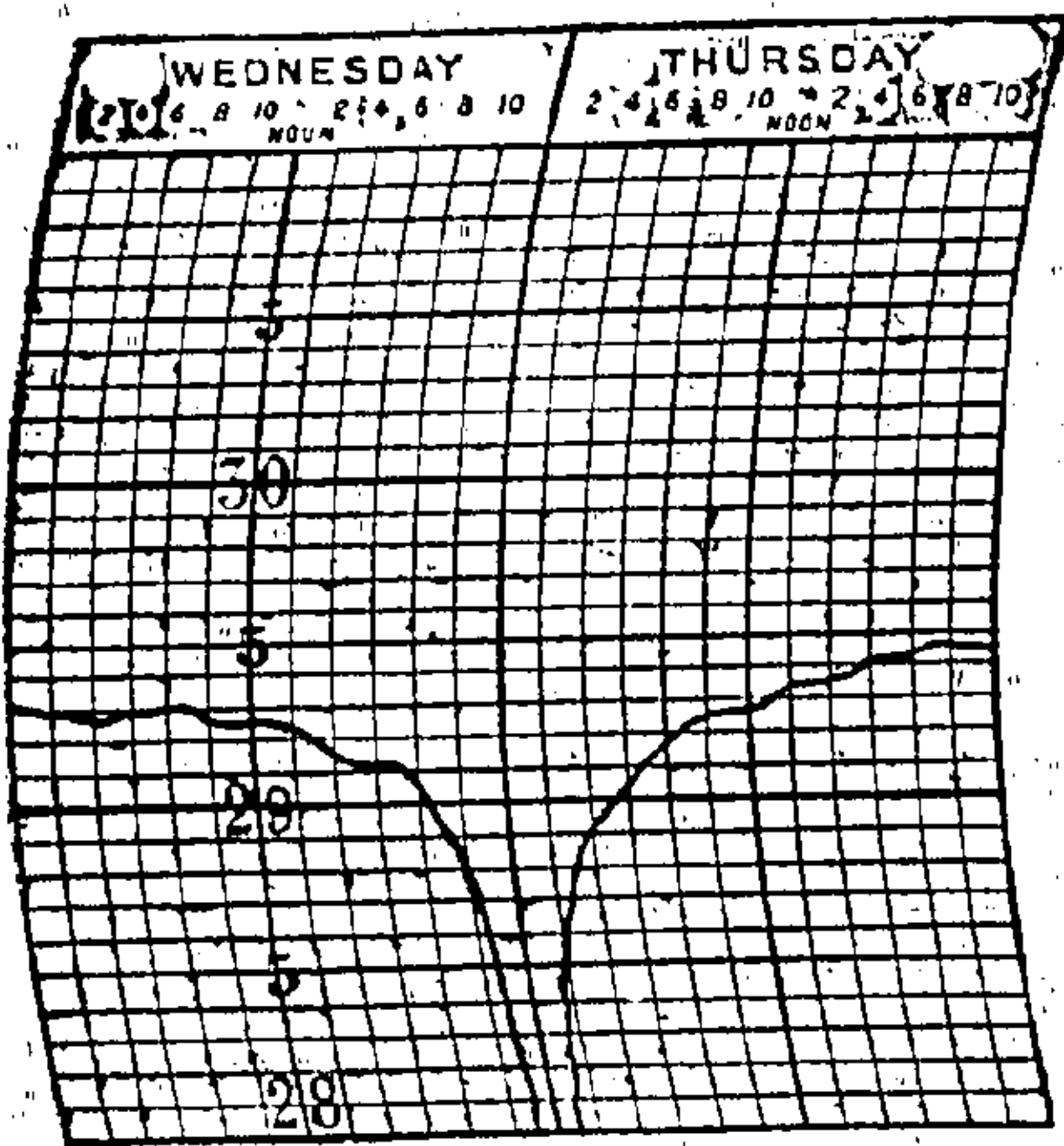


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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
[MABEL RANNEY.]

PARIS, July 30th.
The sun shone in all his glory on Sunday, and for the first time since the season began, women were able to attend a race meeting without fear of catching pneumonia if they did not go wrapped up in furs and heavy coats.

As usual on Grand Prix day, Longchamp was a seething mass of people, most of whom were of any nationality in the world but French. American, of course, predominated, seeing that now is the time of year when all good Americans come to Paris to go wild for a spell before returning to their land of puritanism and prohibition. These people swarmed over the lawns and filled the grand-stand space to breaking point. Next in numbers came the Spanish and South-Americans, and, after them, the tall, angular type of English, which is typical of that portion of the race that travels abroad; then came Portuguese and, last but not least, French. It was interesting to listen to the wind-sounding scuffles of conversation in this motley throng, and it was no less interesting to note the national expression in each and every one of them in the matter of their dressing. All the women had certainly bought their hats and dresses in Paris, but all had added a characteristic note or put them on in such a way that each one was distinctive.

The surprise which designers waited for sunshine and the Grand Prix to launch on mankind was no less than a return to 1830 styles. True, full skirts and tight-fitting bodices that first saw the light of day way back in the early part of the nineteenth century have been in vogue for a year or more, and Jeanne Lanvin, in particular, has confined herself almost entirely to the creating of period frocks of this type; but to-day Longchamp was chosen as the background not only for intensified frocks of the 1830 type, but also of poke bonnets, mittens, granny shawls, check taffetas and all the other details that used to be the height of fashion sixty years or so ago when Queen Victoria was the young and beautiful sovereign historians should have us believe she was. To see a smiling-faced Parisienne walking round the grounds at Longchamp attired in a taffeta frock with a fully panniered skirt trimmed with arabesques of ruffling, a tight little bodice pointed in front and covered up with a granny shawl, tiny puff sleeves, mittens, a poke bonnet trimmed with similar ruffings to those on the skirt, and carrying aloft a minuscule parasol in silk and lace—to see this apparition and not see crowds flowing up behind her groups of people staring at it is sufficiently indicative of the extent to which 1830 fashions have become 1933 fashions. As well as frocks of this type in taffetas, there were also others in organdie, and I noticed even one dainty model carried out in floral crepe Georgette, the skirt of which was a mass of tiny gathered flounces reaching from the hem to the waist and the bodice quite plain and finished with a granny shawl knotted in front, and the sleeves nonexistent.

Organdie profited by the first warm day of the year to come out in full force, and everywhere girls flitted about looking like gay parakeets in charming pink, yellow, mauve or blue organdie frocks that were a mass of billowing frills and flounces. Most of them were further decorated with long streamers of ribbons. Streamers, as a matter of fact, are one of the big features of the dressing to-day. Long black velvet streamers trailed down behind the capeline type of hat, those with a cluster of flowers constituting the only trimming of the hat; streamers of different coloured ribbons added a note of lightness and grace to frocks and coats, and dangle from every possible or impossible angle, so that many girls looked like a may-pole in motion.

Another feature was the extent to which décolletage in the day-time has developed. Last year, during the Spring and Summer months when the climate made it possible for women to come out in light frocks, they frankly revealed all of their arms from the shoulders downwards, and wide an expanse of their neck as they could without making it impossible for their dresses to remain hitched up on them. This year, they are not only showing all of their arms, and a wide expanse of neck, but so much of the latter that dresses are being cut to reveal the tips of the shoulders as well. One woman, I noticed in particular, was wearing a dress that might have made nervous-minded people think it was in danger of slipping off any moment; one shoulder was just covered, but, by means of a slanting cut, the dress sloped away at this point and only managed to encircle the arm on the opposite side three inches or so below the level of the shoulder-tilt, all this and the expanse of neck and back above being exposed. Another woman was wearing a coat-frock in navy blue reps, the neck of which had the same peculiarity, a slight note of circumspection being introduced by means of a straight band of the material that stood up all round like a circular collar. But, really, the amount of flesh which the modern woman is allowed to reveal without being run in for being a nuisance and a menace to public morals becomes every day more and more amazing. There was a scandal recently caused by a protest made from official quarters against certain features of a revue put on by Harry Piker and Polaire, and Paris laughed and asked what wave of puritanism had swept over the old gentlemen at the Palais Bourbon; but even one would think these same old gentlemen will be issuing decrees compelling society women to moderate their dressing so that they are distinguishable at least from the ladies of the Police Berge.

Still another feature—a small but an important one—was the quantity of coloured shoes worn. Everywhere one saw vivid (Continued at foot of next column.)

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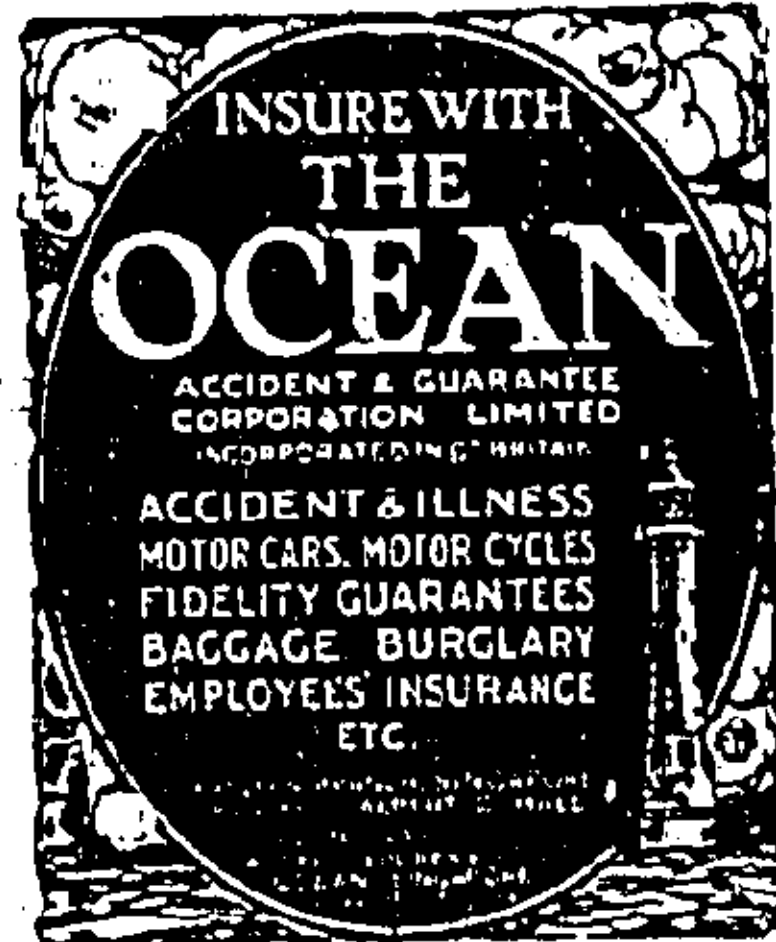
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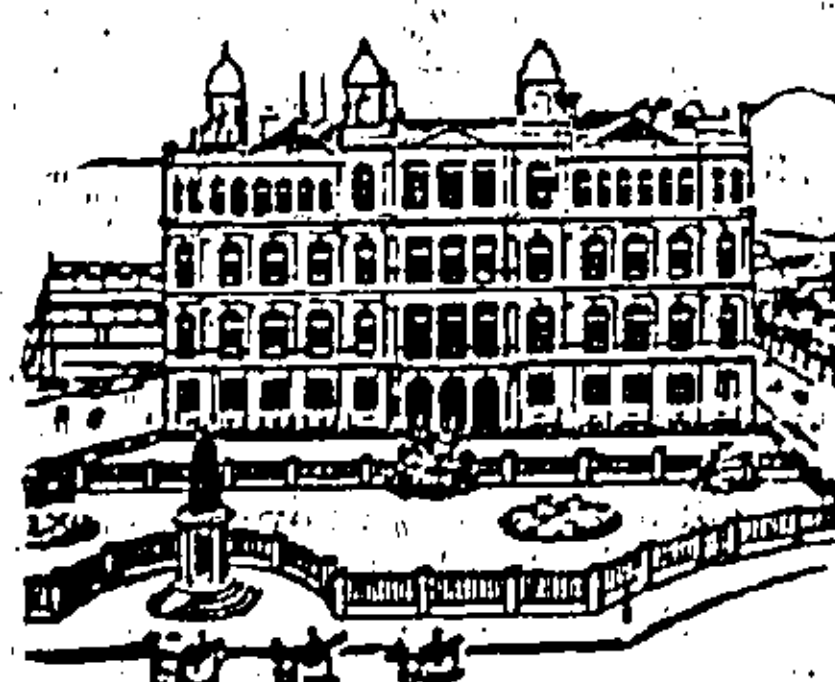
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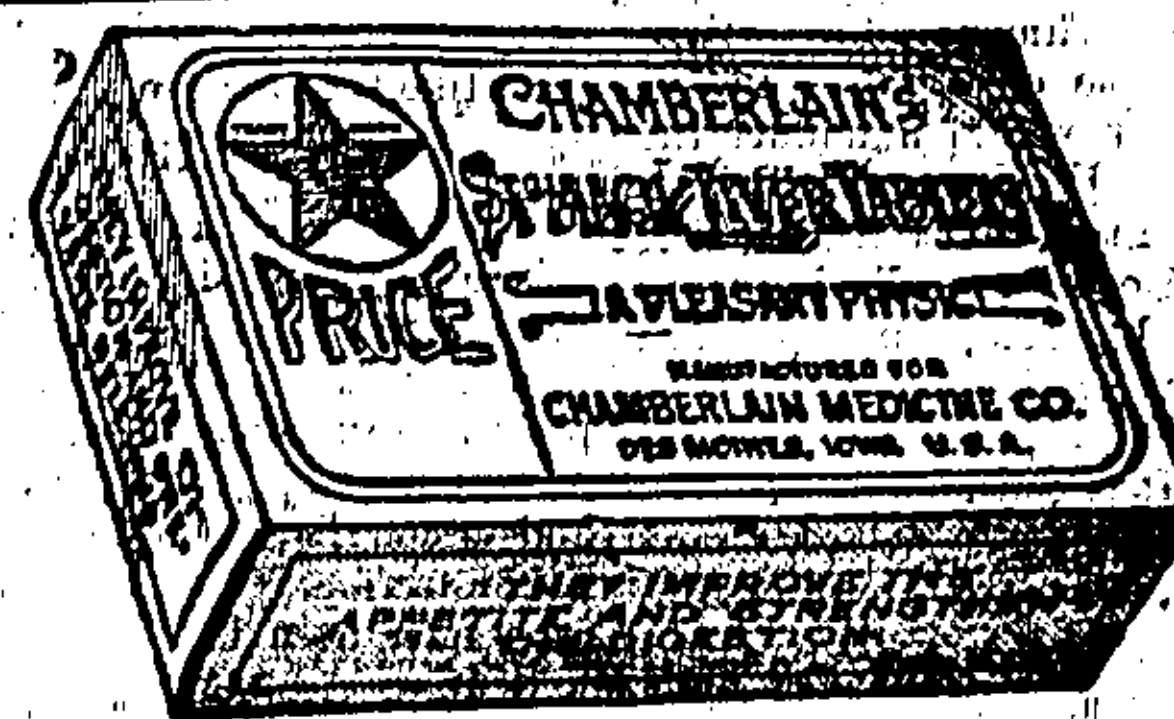
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"SAPAROSA"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	8th Sept.
"KERTOSONO"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	6th Oct.

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The Daily Telegraph in a leading article says:—

The Royal Exchange has just been enriched by a portrait of the founder of one of the great banking houses in the City which has long been held in the highest esteem. That the name of Smith, Payne & Co. has dropped out of current speech is due to the circumstance—in this one respect much to be regretted—that the business has been absorbed in the great amalgamation known as the National Provincial and Union Bank of England. How over much one is impressed by the magnificent solidity of the Big Five joint stock corporations, the severe impersonality of these institutions is a little chilling, and one misses the family names which for so many years stood high in the London alone, but in the business and trading community throughout the world. The Lord Mayor, in paying his tribute to the name of Abel Smith, confessed that he, too, was one of those who regretted "the effacement among those who regretted 'the effacement of the fine old banking firms of the Georgian and Victorian periods. And placement on the fingers of one hand. Even from the ponderous titles of the big banks the family names are fast disappearing; the latest example has been the disappearance of the name of Parr from the amalgam of institutions which at last was positively compelled to give up trying to indicate in its title the names of all its constituent firms, and so fell back on the short title of 'The Westminster Bank.' No doubt this was inevitable, and the result of all these amalgamations has been to make the British financial world enormously powerful at the centre, which, considering the times through which we are passing, is a very fortunate thing for the financial stability of our country. And so, if the founders of the various rival banking houses which have now come together in the closest of combinations could see the modern development of the institutions which they founded, whatever regrets they felt for the passing of the family control might be compensated by the thought that the principles of integrity and enterprise which brought them success remain the same to this day. Methods change, principles remain."

Of the exponents of those principles we know no better example than Abel Smith, whose memory has just been honoured at the Royal Exchange. He came of the plain, homely, prolific family of the Smiths. The first banker-Smith, the son of a Nottingham, was "a respectable draper at Nottingham" who, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, became a banker in a small way by keeping the "running cash" of the farmers of the neighbourhood, in the same way that the London Goldsmiths became bankers by keeping "running cash" in the Strand or the City. The first "Smith's Bank" was in Nottingham, and there remains under the same name to-day. Thomas Smith had a son, Abel, who also had three banker sons, and it was the second Abel, the youngest of these, who migrated to London and founded the famous bank in 1758. He went into Parliament and sat for three pocket boroughs in turn during the critical years of Lord North's Administration; made money, no doubt, by lending on good terms to a Government which was always short of cash in carrying on its unpopular war, and left a son, Robert, who became the first Lord Carrington, though Abel Smith was the first banker. The London bank, it was Robert who carried its fortunes to the higher pitch and won for himself a name as a generous philanthropist no less enviable than that which he enjoyed as a prosperous London banker. It was to him that Cowper alluded in "The Task" as the man

Who, when the distant poor
Need help, denies them nothing but his name,
and it was to him that Pitt turned for one of his first recruits for the House of Lords when he wished to strengthen his political position in that Chamber, and looked to the long purses of the City as well as to the broad acres of the landed interest for his new Peers. It is well known that George III. strongly resisted the suggestion of his Ministers that a Barony should be conferred on Robert Smith, and did so on the express ground that he was engaged in trade, and therefore, according to the current idea of the oligarchs of the time, was unsuitable for the dignity of a Peerage. Pitt, however, contended that any public man with ten thousand a year—a large fortune in those days—possessed a stake in the country which almost entitled him to a seat in the House of Lords, and he had his way.

So Mr. Robert Smith became the first Lord Carrington and the ancestor of the popular Lord Carrington of to-day, the present Marquis of Lincolnshire. It was freely insinuated by the ill-natured gossips of the time that Smith gave pecuniary assistance to Pitt, who, like other leading statesmen of his day, was usually deeply embarrassed in his private financial affairs. Even if he had given such assistance either in the giving or the taking, but Lord Carrington, many years later, expressly put it on record that "during the twenty-five years in which I enjoyed Mr. Pitt's friendship, not only no money transactions ever passed between us, but not a single word of allusion to such a subject was never spoken by either of us." Pitt, therefore, was not repaying any private obligation when, in Disraeli's phrase, he snatched his new Peers from the counting-houses of Lombard-street. He was merely showing his keen appreciation of changed political values by recognising the new power which had arisen in the City, and by seeking to enlist its powerful influence in the support of his national policy. The banking magnates of a century ago enjoyed the awe-struck respect of their contemporaries to a degree which may seem strange to modern notions. But a million then was still a sum incredible. Thomas Coutts—whose institution in the Strand still holds proudly aloof from all the amalgamating tendencies of the times—was the King's banker, and his daughters were sought in marriage by the aristocracy with much the same assiduity as had been the only daughter of Mr. Child, the banker, who was the heroine of the famous runaway marriage with the tenth Earl of Westmorland. Millions are commoner now, and in banking, as in other spheres, "the individual withers," while the institution grows vaster still.

The settlement of the American debt by the British Government was the most superb act of statesmanship of modern times.—The Chairman of Barclays Bank

TUBERCULOSIS.

A NEW TREATMENT.

(By the "TIMES" MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

At St. Mary's Hospital, Professor Dreyer, of the Pathological Department, University of Oxford, delivered a lecture on "New Principles in Bacterial Immunology," which may well prove to be the beginning of a widely important advance in the treatment of tuberculosis and some other diseases.

It is well known that the efforts to combat tuberculosis by means of vaccines have not, hitherto, met with the success which was at one time confidently anticipated. A similar lack of success has attended the attempts made to deal with certain other organisms. Professor Dreyer, at the outset of his lecture, laid it down as a general proposition that bacteria which are "acid-fast"—that is, which "hold" an acid stain—and bacteria which are "Gram-positive" (another staining reaction), resist strongly the influence of vaccines designed to overcome them.

This "acid-fastness" has been clearly proved to reside in the fatty or waxy sheath which surrounds germs of this type, for if the bacillus is "de-fatted" or deprived of its fatty protection, it no longer retains the acid stain. It therefore occurred to various workers that the fatty sheath or envelope may, in the case of the germs administered as a vaccine, prevent the effectiveness of this vaccine by shutting in the poison of the germ itself.

Vaccination, of course, depends on giving a dose of a bacterial poison, and thus inducing the body to make a large amount of antibody to that poison. If, however, the dose of poison is enclosed in an impervious sheath it may remain ineffective. In other words, no antibody will be prepared against a poison which has not been "set free."

Professor Dreyer finally evolved a method of depriving the germs of tuberculosis of their fat, and at the same time killing them. Their poison, however, remained in their bodies. These were then injected into various animals afflicted with various forms of tuberculosis. He concludes from these experiments that they justify his view that treatment with "defatted" germs "brings about a definite improvement both general and local, in animals infected with B. tuberculosis."

Meanwhile, Dr. A. C. Inman, of the Brompton Hospital, began, last April, to treat two cases of human tuberculosis with the "defatted" antigen. "The patients, under the care of Dr. Bosanquet, had been under observation for a long period and were both steadily getting worse. They were selected as being cases only likely to improve if any extra aid could be brought into application. Even in such active cases no local or focal reaction followed the initial inoculation, nor was there any appreciable febrile reaction."

Encouraged by the result of the first few inoculations, it was decided to undertake the treatment of a case of acute toxic pulmonary tuberculosis in a young subject aged 21 years. Again no local, focal, or general reaction followed the small initial doses of the antigen; indeed, these resulted in lowering of the temperature and some amelioration of the general condition. From the nature of the disease under consideration, patient judgment, and the lapse of time, will be necessary before any opinion can be expressed on the permanent value of the method of treatment. In due time, whatever be the result, a detailed account of all cases treated will be published.

Professor Dreyer added that Drs. Fildes and Western at the London Hospital were also using his "defatted" antigen, and had written to him as follows regarding sixty cases of tuberculosis of various types:—

"Most of these cases have been under our personal observation for considerable periods up to five years, and have been selected for treatment as having shown little improvement under treatment with tuberculin B.E. (Koch). Improvement has taken place in nearly all cases and is, in our opinion, of an order which exceeds obviously that obtainable by any other form of treatment which is applicable to these conditions. We have not observed any toxic effect following on the inoculations."

Professor Dreyer dealt also with his work on some other micro-organisms, including those of anthrax and typhoid.

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TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"LOESANG"	Wednesday, 8th Aug. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LEESANG"	Friday, 10th Aug. 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"ESANG"	Friday, 10th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 10th Aug. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"FOOSANG"	Friday, 10th Aug. 4 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"HOSANG"	Saturday, 11th Aug. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FUOSHING"	Tuesday, 14th Aug. Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Wednesday, 15th Aug. 9 a.m.
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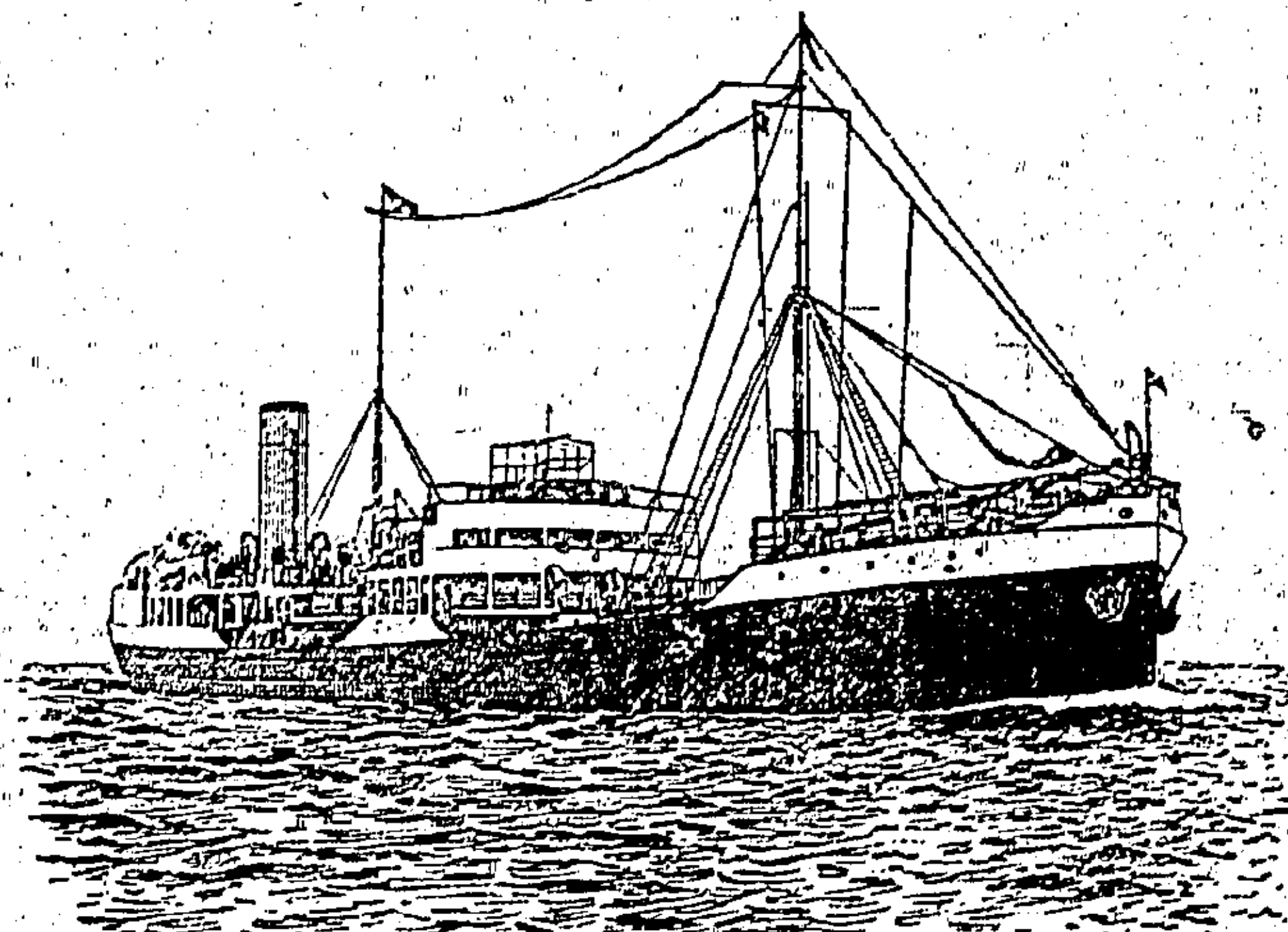
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Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. at KOWLOON DOCKS to the order of THE ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in these works to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager;

R. M. DYER, B. Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

ELLERMAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "KASAMA" ... 3rd Sept. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 28th Aug. ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers	1st Class £32.—2nd Class £24.—
"B" Class Steamers	1st Class £24.—2nd Class £18.—
"C" Class Steamers	1st Class £18.—

(S.S. "C" Class Steamers comprise those of the Cargo type which have accommodation for a few passengers; but do not carry Doctor or Stewardess.)

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 7007)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS"	... via Suez Canal	... 8th August.
S.S. "TALITHYBUS"	... via Suez Canal	... 15th August.
S.S. "CITY OF BOSTON"	... via Suez Canal	... 25th August.
S.S. "ANTIOCHUS"	... via Suez Canal	... 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Probable Arr. at Hongkong (Sailings from Shanghai and Japan).	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGKOR	8th Aug.
CHAMBER	20th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	3rd Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	17th Sept.
AMBOISE	1st Oct.
CORDILLERE	15th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ...	8 CLAS (1st Class) ...
STEAMERS (2nd) ...	STEAMERS (2nd) ...

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boat.)

S.S. "C. DORISE" loading for BORDEAUX, HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 16th August.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
2, Queen's Building.

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers (having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, cabins and excellent cuisine).

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying about 10 Days)

"HAIPHONG" ...	Capt. Ellis Walker	Tuesday, 7th Aug., at 12 Noon.
"HAIPHONG" ...	Capt. J. E. Thomson	Friday, 10th Aug., at 1 p.m.

*Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
(General Managers.)

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHoji KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUFAN"	8,666	7th Aug. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KEIYA"	9,017	8th Aug. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"ALIPPORE"	5,273	20th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,841	22nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACDONIA"	11,089	7th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	6,613	20th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,088	21st Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUFAN"	8,666	17th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,841	19th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACDONIA"	11,089	2nd Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	6,613	4th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay

1924.

"MACDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call)
"KASHMIR"	8,841	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	7th March	do.
"VALDEIRA"	15,093	21st March	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	18th April	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,924	28th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,052	2nd Sept.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Sept.	(Manila, Tharavay Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for South Australia and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JANUS"	4,924	6th Aug. Noon	Amoy, Shanghai, & Japan.
"EASTERN"	4,000	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
"JAPAN"	6,052	10th Aug.	Yokohama.
"SANGOLA"	5,184	10th Aug.	Yokohama & Kobe.
"DONGOLA"	8,088	11th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	20th Aug.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,613	29th Aug.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... on or about 31st August.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165
Telegrams (Furness) Ltd.
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
81, George's Building**O. S. K.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Call at Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"MEXICO MARU" (Call at Montevideo) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Monday, 19th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"PUSHO MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Sept.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Bangkok.

"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th Aug.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

AFRICA MARU ... Friday, 17th Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Beginning of Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokohama via Shanghai ... Thursday, 16th Aug.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 12th Aug. Noon.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 19th Aug. Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... Thursday, 16th Aug. 10 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG ...

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to
Tel. Central No. 4990. K. SHIMA, Manager.**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
HAIPHONG	"NANCHANG"	On 8th Aug. 11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th Aug. 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 7th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZECHUEN"	On 7th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 7th Aug. 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 8th Aug. 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 8th Aug. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOCHOW"	On 8th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 8th Aug. 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KANSU"	On 10th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 11th Aug. 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 14th Aug. 4 p.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sardinia, & Aus. Ports

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents
Telephone Central No. 33.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka"	... Due Hongkong 31st Aug.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona"	... Leave Hongkong 1st Sept.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona"	... Due Hongkong 21st Sept.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona"	... Leave Hongkong 22nd Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka"	... Due Hongkong 11th Aug.
U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka"	... Leave Hongkong 12th Aug.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka"	... Due Hongkong 18th Aug.
U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka"	... Leave Hongkong 21st Aug.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT,
General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES,
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building,
Phone Central No. 3008.
K. A. HEYUM, Res. Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"	... sailing on or about 11th Aug.
S.S. "BOWES CASTLE"	... sailing on or about 7th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.
VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.
REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS, £26.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.
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FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'ARISTO"	... sailing on or about 7th Aug.
S.S. "TRIESTE"	... sailing on or about end of Aug.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... sailing on or about end of Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

From Calcutta and Colombo.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

